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XXVII Annual
REPORT
of the SILK
ASSOCIATION
OF
AMERICA

1872



1899

Reports of the Annual Meeting,
March 28, 1899
Addresses at the Anniversary Banquet
February 2, 1899

SILK EXCHANGE BUILDING,
BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME STREET,
NEW YORK CITY.

XXVII ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

Silk Association of America

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BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME STREET,
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1898-99

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Officers and Directors
of the
Silk Association of America.



Elected March 28, 1899.

President.

ALBERT TILT, President, Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.

First Vice-President.

CATHOLINA LAMBERT, Dexter, Lambert & Co.

Second Vice-President.

JACQUES HUBER, Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co.

Third Vice-President.

MILO M. BELDING, Belding, Brothers & Co.

Treasurer.

CHARLES F. HOMER, Pelgram & Meyer.

Secretary.

FRANKLIN ALLEN,
Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.

Directors.

GEO. C. ANDREAE	Wm. Schroeder & Co.
B. A. ARMSTRONG	President Brainerd & Armstrong Co.
EUGENE ATWOOD	President Atwood-Morrison Co.
C. L. AUGER	President Auger & Simon Silk Dyeing Co.
H. W. BOETTGER	President Boettger & Hinze Silk Finishing Co.
FRANK W. CHENEY	Cheney Bros.
JOHN E. COWDIN	Johnson, Cowdin & Co.
W. E. EATON	Assistant Treasurer Nonotuck Silk Co.
JAMES M. ERSKINE	John Erskine & Co.
EWALD FLEITMANN	Fleitmann & Co.
JOHN H. HOPPER	Hopper & Scott
A. G. JENNINGS	Jennings Lace Works
BERNARD LOTH	Joseph Loth & Co.
GEO. L. MONTGOMERY	Jardine, Matheson & Co.
RUSSELL MURRAY	Russell Murray & Co.
JEROME C. READ	President Read & Lovatt Co.
ARTHUR RYLE	Wm. Ryle & Co.
WILLIAM SKINNER	President Wm. SKINNER Mfg. Co.
J. NOBLE STEARNS	John N. Stearns & Co.
JACOB WEIDMANN	President Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.

Standing Committees of the Silk Association of America,



For the Year ending March 27, 1900.

Arbitration Committee.

GEO. L. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

DIV. A.—GEO. L. MONTGOMERY,	DIV. G.—VACANT,
B.—RUSSELL MURRAY,	H.—C. L. AUGER,
C.—W. E. EATON,	I.—ALBERT BLUM,
D.—H. A. VAN LIEW,	J.—BENJ. EASTWOOD,
E.—JOHN E. COWDIN,	K.—JACQUES HUBER.
F.—A. G. JENNINGS,	

Complaint Committee.

ARTHUR RYLE, Chairman.

BERNARD LOTH,	CHARLES F. HOMER.
JOHN GRIMSHAW,	B. A. ARMSTRONG.

Committee on Admissions.

H. A. VAN LIEW, Chairman.

C. L. AUGER,	JAMES ERSKINE,
WM. SKINNER, JR.,	ERNST GRUND.

Committee on Revenue Laws.

JACQUES HUBER, Chairman.

F. W. CHENEY,	RICHARD ROSSMASSLER,
CATHOLINA LAMBERT,	CHARLES F. HOMER.

Committee on Information and Statistics.

JEROME C. READ, Chairman.

JACOB WEIDMANN,	W. P. T. HOLLINGSWORTH,
T. B. THOMPSON,	THEO. STAUBLI.

Legislative Committee.

GEN. JOSEPH W. CONGDON, Chairman.

BENJ. EASTWOOD.

Silk Conditioning Committee.

M. M. BELDING, JR.,	J. E. PAGNON,
H. J. HANSSEN,	ARTHUR RYLE,
LEON HESS,	ALFRED SCHIFFER,
JACQUES HUBER,	GEO. SINGLETON,
H. A. VAN LIEW.	

Executive Committee.

ALBERT TILT, Chairman.

CATHOLINA LAMBERT,	MILO M. BELDING,
JACQUES, HUBER,	CHARLES F. HOMER.

Classified Divisions of the Trade.

- Div. A.—Raw Silk, Importers, Dealers and Brokers,
Geo. L. Montgomery, Chairman.
- Div. B.—Silk Throwsters, Manufacturers of and
Dealers in Silk Yarns,
Jerome C. Read, Chairman.
- Div. C.—Sewing Silks and Twist,
1. Pound Goods,
2. Small Goods,
M. M. Belding, Chairman.
- Div. D.—Broad Silks,
Catholina Lambert, Chairman.
1. Tie Silks,
Dwight Ashley, Chairman.
- Div. E.—Ribbons and Hat Bands,
Julius Kaufmann, Chairman.
- Div. F.—Knit Goods and Laces,
A. G. Jennings, Chairman.
- Div. G.—Fringes, Braids and Trimmings,
Vacant.
- Div. H.—Skein Dyers and Dyestuffs,
Jacob Weidmann, Chairman.
- Div. I.—Piece Dyers, Printers and Finishers,
Henry W. Boettger, Chairman.
- Div. J.—Manufacturers of Silk Machinery and Supplies,
Otto W. Schaum, Chairman.
- Div. K.—Manufacturers' Agents and Commission Houses,
Jacques Huber, Chairman.

N. B.—Each and all divisions may, under arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Association, occupy the rooms of the Association for meetings, and through the chairman or Executive Committee, every division may report to or communicate with the Association, or the Board of Managers or Executive Committee, upon any matters of direct interest to its special branch of the trade.

Annual Meeting of the Association.

MARCH 28th, 1899.

At the Annual Meeting of the Silk Association of America, held this date at 2 o'clock P.M., at the Association's Offices, Broadway, cor. Broome street, New York City, pursuant to ten days notice by the Secretary, to all members, the following named were present .

Jacques Huber, Second Vice-President, in the chair.

Wm. Skinner, Jr.,
Arthur Ryle,
John H. Hopper,
H. A. Van Liew,
Russell Murray,
Julius Kaufmann,
W. E. Eaton,
Ferd. Eggena,
Ernst Grund,
Charles F. Homer,
Harry Stern,

Arthur Ryle,
Jerome C. Read,
Leon Hess,
Otto Andreae, Jr.,
Geo. C. Andreae,
Theodor Staubli,
D. R. Aldridge,
Geo. L. Montgomery,
Bernard Loth,
J. B. Hubbard,
S. V. Coffin,

The minutes of last general meeting, Nov. 9th, 1898, were read and approved.

The Treasurer not being present, the Secretary presented his report hereto attached, and showing balance to surplus account at the close of 1898, \$2,334.24, and cash balance this date of \$7,752.04.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

The Secretary distributed printed copies of his annual report, accompanied by special reports on several branches of the industry, as follows :

Raw Silk—By Mr. Geo. L. Montgomery, New York.

Thrown Silks—By Mr. John H. Hopper, Paterson, N. J.

Throwing Machinery—By Mr. Eugene Atwood, Stonington, Conn.

Sewing Silk and Twist—By Mr. Wm. B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia, Pa.

Ribbon Industry—By Mr. Bernard Loth, New York.

Skein Silk Dyeing—By Mr. Charles L. Auger, Paterson, N. J.

On motion the reports were accepted and ordered filed.

The Secretary reported verbally :

The separate issue, in pamphlet form, of Congressman Russell's address at the banquet of the Association, February 2d:

That at the date of the last annual meeting the membership of the Association was 80 ; that in December 31st it had increased to 138 ; that 9 had been dropped January 1, owing to going out of business or failure, or unwillingness to continue membership at the increased rate of dues—\$50 annually ; that 8 firms elected last year had accepted membership in January of this year and 6 firms in March, and that 7 additional firms had been elected by the Board of Managers, Feb. 8, making the total membership at this date 150.

Mr. Russell Murray, for the Auditing Committee, reported the accounts of the Association for 1898, duly audited and found correct.

The Silk Conditioning Committee reported six meetings held, and as a report of progress they presented a draft of a circular letter embodying a definite plan to go into operation on May 1st next, which they proposed to issue at once to the trade, requesting the opinion of all concerned as to the desirability of uniformly conditioning not less than one bale out of five of all raw silk purchased in this market after the date named.

Mr. Hoguet, President of the N. Y. Silk Conditioning Works, who was present, promised his cordial co-operation, and expressed his willingness to newly locate the works wherever it may be deemed best, and to increase the efficiency of the Silk Conditioning House in any way desired by the Committee.

On motion Mr. Loth, the report was received and the proposed circular letter was approved and ordered spread upon the minutes.

The circular letter is as follows :

Silk Conditioning Committee—Circular No. 2.

DEAR SIRs :

Favorable replies to the Committee's Circular of Feb. 20, have been received from 41 firms—both sellers and buyers of raw silk.

In the view of the Committee the ultimate solution of the matter rests with the buyers rather than with the sellers of silk. So far as known the sellers of raw silk in this market are not averse to basing their sales on conditioned weight and conditioned sizing. Both raw silk dealers and buyers to the number of say 25 annually now subscribe to a guarantee fund of the N. Y. Silk Conditioning Works, and in consideration of their guarantee they receive a discount of 25 per cent. from the regular charges.

The Silk Conditioning Committee of the Association believe that the same concession as to price can be extended to all persons, providing the business of the Silk Conditioning House is considerably increased.

They therefore propose for your consideration and recommend the adoption of the following plan :

1st.—All contracts for raw silk purchased in the New York market after May 1st next shall be based on conditioned weight, such weight to be established by conditioning not less than one bale out of five of the lot purchased.

2d.—The cost of the operations to be the same to all comers, viz. :

	NOW PROPOSED.	FORMER CHARGES.
Conditioning, per bale.....	\$1 50	\$2 00
Bales, 150 to 300 lbs.....	2 25	3 00
Boiling off, per test.....	1 50	2 00
Boiling on conditioned silk, per test....	0 75	1 00
Sizing, per test	1 50	2 00

Former charges on all other operations to be correspondingly reduced.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

3d.—The conditioning charges to be payable in accordance with established custom, viz. : Buyer and seller each paying one half.

As it is highly desirable for the Committee to know whether they represent the views and opinions of all firms in the business regarding this forward movement for placing the purchase and sale of raw silk in America on a more intelligent commercial basis, I respectfully, on their behalf, request that if you have not responded to the circular letter of February 20th, that you will consider the matter at your early convenience. In any event your opinion as to co-operating with the plan herein proposed is respectfully solicited with the least possible delay, in order that the scheme may have a fair trial on its merits, and if acceptable may be made a practical fact, commencing with the new silk season.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed)

FRANKLIN ALLEN,

Secretary,

P. S.—It goes without saying that if this plan is carried out, particular attention will be paid by the Committee to the reliability of the Conditioning House tests, that the interests of all concerned may be safeguarded.

Silk Conditioning Committee.

M. M. Belding, Jr.,	Arthur Ryle,
Leon Hess,	Alfred Schiffer,
Jacques Huber,	Geo. Singleton,
J. E. Pagnon,	H. A. Van Liew,
Albert Tilt, Ex-Officio.	

The following communications were read by the Secretary :

From Mr. Albert G. Jennings, Brooklyn, N. Y., enclosing letter addressed by the Jennings Lace Works to the Hon. John Hay, Secretary of State, Washington, relative to proposed reciprocity treaty with France, and expressing the hope that the silk lace industry in this country would not be sacrificed in any provision of the treaty, on the demand of France.

From Mr. Dwight Ashley, Paterson, relative to the operations of sneak thieves in stealing silk fabrics from the mills, and requesting co-operation in the effort to protect the interests of all concerned.

From the Industrial Commission, Washington, calling attention to the Act of Congress, authorizing it to consider and report upon the nature of the existing legislation of the several States and of the United States bearing upon industrial conditions; the actual operation of that legislation in its relation to the workingman, the manufacturer

XVII ANNUAL MEETING

the business man, and the consumer, and to recommend such remedial statutes as will tend not only to make the conditions of industry more uniform, as between the several States, but to remove such existing sources or causes of discontent, inequality and injustice as can be reached and regulated through legislation.

From His Honor, Charles F. Warwick, Mayor of Philadelphia, assuring the Association of a cordial welcome should its members decide to hold a meeting in that city in 1899, under the auspices of the Philadelphia Commercial Museum.

From Mr. S. F. Morse, Curator of the New Jersey State Museum at Trenton calling attention to proposed exhibit of the silk industry in conjunction with illustrations of manufacture of every domestic industry as a permanent educational agency in that State.

On the call for new business, the Secretary presented the draft of a circular received from Mr. R. Von Briesen, proposing joint action of raw silk importers in issuing to all purchasers of raw silk notice that in view of the action of the New York Clearing House levying a charge for collection on certain out of town checks and notes after April 3, that after that date remittances in New York Exchange only will be received.

The annual election of officers and managers for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, the following named having been placed in nomination by the Nominating Committee, as follows:

February 24th, 1899.

MR. FRANKLIN ALLEN,

Secretary, Silk Association of America.

Pursuant to Section 27 of the By-laws of the Association, the undersigned, appointed by the Board of Managers on the 8th instant, as a Nominating Committee to present candidates for all of the offices to be filled at the succeeding annual election, respectfully recommend as follows:

President.....	ALBERT TILT
First Vice-President.....	CATHOLINA LAMBERT
Second Vice-President.....	JACQUES HUBER
Third Vice-President.....	MILO M. BELDING
Treasurer.....	CHARLES F. HOMER

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Managers.

Geo. C. Andreae,	John H. Hopper,
B. A. Armstrong,	A. G. Jennings,
Eugene Atwood,	Bernard Loth,
C. L. Auger,	Geo. L. Montgomery,
H. W. Boettger,	Russell Murray,
Frank W. Cheney,	Jerome C. Read,
John E. Cowdin,	Arthur Ryle,
W. E. Eaton,	William Skinner,
James M. Erskine,	J. Noble Stearns,
Ewald Fleitmann,	Jacob Weidmann.

The By-laws provide (Sec. 24) that the Secretary shall be chosen, and his salary determined annually by the Board of Managers at their first meeting following each annual election.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed)

OTTO ANDREAE, JR.,
E. HOLDEN SMITH,
JULIUS KAUFMANN,
T. B. THOMPSON,
G. H. CHENEY.

On motion, Mr. Aldridge, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the gentlemen named in the Nominating Committee's report for the respective offices, and the vote being duly announced the chairman thereupon declared them duly elected.

The Secretary read a telegram from Mr. Tilt, President of the Association, at Hot Springs, Virginia, regretting his absence from the meeting,

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

ATTEST:

(Signed)

FRANKLIN ALLEN,
Secretary.

The William Strange memorial album designed and illustrated by Messrs. Ames & Rollinson, was exhibited to those present at the meeting.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

MARCH, 28th, 1899.

In conformity with the By-laws of the Association, the Secretary has the honor to submit the following report, prepared under the direction of its Board of Managers, and presenting a review for the past year of the transactions and condition of the Silk Association of America.

An Eventful Year.

The year 1898 has been an eventful one in the history of the silk industry of America. It has witnessed the first year's operation of the Dingley Tariff Act, approved by President McKinley, July 24, 1897. By that act specific duties are largely applied to imported silk goods, instead of exclusively ad valorem rates as heretofore. The first noticeable result is that, although the volume of foreign textiles imported decreased three and one-half millions of dollars in its first year, the revenue duty collected by the government was about the same. The second noticeable result is that the average rate of duty on all foreign silk goods entering into home consumption in the year ending June 30, 1898, is higher than it has been for fifteen years, and is seven and a quarter per cent. higher than for the year 1897. The Dingley Tariff Act was in operation only eleven months of the last fiscal year. Silk threads, or yarns, or spun, were entered for consumption to the value of \$1,224,854 and paid an average duty reduced to ad valorem of 37.8 per cent.; all classes of textiles, including velvets, plushes, laces, embroideries, knit goods and wearing apparel, to the value of \$21,410,192 paid an average duty of 55 per cent. reduced to ad valorem.

Specific Duties.

Specific duties have also opened to our domestic industry a number of articles which, under the former ad valorem rates of duty were considerably undervalued, and which could not previously be profitably manufactured here.

The classification of imports by the United States Bureau of Statistics under the Dingley Tariff Act is much superior to the former classification. Instead of by commercial designation only as

articles, the present classification presents separately, fabrics woven in the piece and imported in the gum, fabrics dyed in the piece, and fabrics dyed in the thread or yarn. By direction of the Executive Committee of the Association, your Secretary recently addressed a memorial to the Chief of the United States Bureau of Statistics at Washington, with the view of securing further improvement in the classification of domestic exports of silk, and in the form of reporting foreign silk goods imported at the Port of New York.

In Memoriam.

On March 3, 1898, Mr. Briton Richardson, Secretary of the Association for ten years, was removed by death from further service. The death roll of the Association for the year contains also the following distinguished names: J. W. C. Seavey, deceased August 30; Wm. T. Ryle, deceased September 20, and William Strange, deceased January 16, 1899. Resolutions appropriate to the esteem in which these gentlemen were held by their associates were adopted by the Association and a copy of each accompanies this report.

Association's Growth.

Following the death of Mr. Richardson, the Association held its last annual meeting on March 22d, 1898. At that meeting your present Secretary was appointed, and on April 1st he resumed the work which he had laid down twenty years before. The annual dues of members were raised from \$25 to \$50; and a Committee on the Revision of the By-laws was appointed. At that date the membership roll of the Association comprised 80 firms and corporations. At this date the number is 150. The silk trade was classified in eleven divisions, according to the branch of the silk business in which the members are respectively engaged. Provision is made in the By-laws for the separate organization of each and every division. The election annually of a Chairman and an Executive Committee of not less than three members, and such other committees as every division may desire is also provided. Each and all divisions may, under arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Association, occupy the rooms of the Association for meetings, and, through the Chairman or Executive Committee, every division may report to or communicate with the Association, or the Board of Managers or Executive Committee, upon any matters of direct interest to its special branch of the trade.

Classified Divisions of the Trade.

These are divided as follows.

Division A.—Raw Silk, Importers, Dealers and Brokers.

Division B.—Silk Throwsters, Manufacturers of and Dealers
in silk yarns.

Division C.—Sewing Silks and Twist.

1. Pound Goods.

2. Small Goods.

Division D.—Broad Silks.

Division E.—Ribbons and Hat Bands.

Division F.—Knit Goods and Laces.

Division G.—Fringes, Braids and Trimmings.

Division H.—Skein Dyers and Dyestuffs.

Division I.—Piece Dyers, Printers and Finishers.

Division J.—Manufacturers of Silk Machinery and Supplies.

Division K.—Manufacturers' Agents and Commission
Houses.

Standing Com- mittees of the Association.

Seven standing committees are now annually elected, or appointed, (provided by the By-laws, adopted May 11, 1898), as follows:

Arbitration Committee.

Complaint Committee.

Revenue Laws Committee.

Legislative Committee.

Committee on Admissions.

Committee on Information and Statistics.

Silk Conditioning Committee.

Meetings Held During the Year.

Three general meetings of the Association have been held.

The Board of Managers have held 8 meetings.

The Executive Committee have held 4 meetings.

Division A.—Raw Silk, has held 1 meeting.

Division B.—Throwsters, Spun Silk, Silk Yarns, 2 meetings.

Division B.—Throwsters' Association . . . 8 meetings.

Division C.—Pound Goods Agreement . . . 15 meetings.

Division C.—Small Goods . . . 9 meetings.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Division D.—Tie Silks	2 meetings.
Division E.—Ribbons and Narrow Goods . . .	1 meeting.
The Committee on Admission	2 meetings.
The Committee on Information and Statistics . .	1 meeting.
The Committee on Silk Conditioning	6 meetings.
The Nominating Committee	1 meeting.

Special Committees.	Fourteen meetings of Special Committees have been held as follows:	
	Auditing Committee . .	2 meetings.
	Banquet Committee . .	12 meetings.

THE TREASURER'S REPORT SHOWS:

Treasurer's Report.	\$6,575 00	Received from members' dues during the year.
	4,575 00	Contributions to the Guarantee Fund of 1898.
	2,334.24	Balance to credit of surplus account at the close of 1898.

Trade Divisions Reports. Accompanying this report are special reports on the different divisions of the industry and conditions of trade during the past year, contributed by the following

named members:

Division A.—(Raw Silk), Geo. L. Montgomery, New York.

Division B.—(Thrown Silks), John H. Hopper, Paterson.

Division C.—(Machine Twist), Wm. B. Hackenburg, Philadelphia.

Division E.—(Ribbons), Bernard Loth, New York.

Division H.—(Skein Dyers), C. L. Auger, Paterson.

Division J.—(Throwing Machinery), Atwood Morrison Co., Stonington, Conn.

Trade Depression following War with Spain. In addition to the eventful features which have been noticed as characterizing the year 1898 in relation to the silk industry in America, the disturbance of general trade conditions in our home markets by the war with Spain also demands notice. The uncertainties of the war produced a halt in the advancing business interests of the country. The conflict came unexpectedly and

with little warning. The imports of raw silks, which had been large in the early part of the year, fell off materially in the summer and towards the close of the year. Consequently, while the statistical position of raw silk as to stocks and diminishing volume of supply demanded an advance in its price, the unwillingness of jobbers and consumers to buy freely required our manufacturers to be cautious and conservative. Business, therefore, having been interfered with, the demand fell off. It was probably the confidence begot by the previous season's good business and over production by the mills in the summer months, which contributed to the developing of a disappointing season in the autumn of 1898. The unanimous verdict on the business of the past year, therefore, is that it was much less satisfactory than its auspicious opening promised it would be. Happily, all this uncertainty and hesitation have departed; and since the opening of 1899 the mills are running full, and labor in the silk industry is being abundantly rewarded.

Danger of Over-Production.

It is well to bear in mind, however, that with the largely increased facilities for broad silk weaving in the United States, the possibility of over-stocking the market beyond the needs of consumers is a factor of which our wiser manufacturers are taking account. We have now in this country over 27,000 power looms for broad silk weaving and 6,000 power looms for ribbon weaving; and we may say confidently, looking to the great increase of late years in the loom equipment of our silk mills in the United States, that the American silk manufacturers are fully able to meet all the immediate demands upon them in the requirement of the quality of goods and the speed in filling of orders. During the year there have been a number of additional plants established in this country by foreign firms; and naturally, there has been some extension of facilities by our older manufacturers. The number of new mills and firms added to the industry in 1898 aggregate 49. In Pennsylvania alone mills for broad silk weaving have been established in the past two years in 16 towns and villages, and plants for throwing and ribbon weaving in 13 additional towns—29 towns invaded by the silk industry in one State in two years! While additional facilities of manufacture is a gratifying omen, it also emphasizes the possibility—indeed the probability—of over-production.

Broad Silk Weaving.

Silk weaving in America is illustrated by the following table of production:

	BROAD GOODS.		RIBBONS.
1873....	\$2,847,917	.....	\$2,652,011
1880, Census year...	11,224,895	.....	6,023,100
1881.....	13,332,194	.....	6,213,804
1883.....	12,989,310	.....	9,034,650
1890, Census year:..	25,096,776	.....	17,081,447
1898, Estimated.....	40,000,000	.....	20,000,000

The foreign invoice value of imported silk goods in 1898, being, say, \$23,000,000, and doubling this to allow for revenue duty, freight charges, importers' profit and occasional advances on invoices to represent cost to the American consumer, it is safe to say that the American mills now supply two-thirds of the home market. It is also safe to say that the American mills now consume at least 25 per cent. annually of the entire world's surplus production of raw silk. The statistical tables, accompanying this report, confirm this statement.

Statistics.

The following review of the raw silk market in 1898, by the President of the Silk Association of Milan, emphasizes the importance and value of correct statistics when a wise use is made of them. If, as M. Cava-

liere Emilio Gadda points out, it was a mark of wisdom to profit by the lessons the figures taught, it was also forethought to collect and preserve year by year in advance the figures of the commercial movement which in combination opened to the wise dealer the important truths, viz.:

That stocks of raw silk had been (not particularly noticeable in any one year, but surely in the aggregate) materially declining :

That consumption of raw silk was exceeding its production :

That the American industry was being developed to a high point of efficiency both in its facilities of manufacturing and in its ability to satisfactorily supply its own market.

Review by M. Gadda, President of the Silk Association of Milan, at its Annual Meeting, at Milan, Italy, January 31st, 1899:

" The year 1898 has proved to be what statistics predicted it would be. Indeed, in examining the visible stocks of raw silk in the whole world, we find that from the quantity of Kilos, 3,326,767 on the 31st of Decem-

ber, 1893, they diminished continually in the following years, until the 31st of December, 1898, when they were only amounting to Kilos 1,664, 260. In other words the visible stocks were reduced to less than half of what they were at the end of 1893. If we compare this with another fact, which is the increase of work of European Silk Conditioning Houses, which amounted to Kilogr. 17,179,020 in 1893, against Kilogr. 22,075,092 in 1898, with an increase of about 28½ per cent., we get an idea of the increase of consumption which has created steadily a new situation for silk in general. There is no doubt that, had we paid more attention to these facts, which completely upset the balance between production and consumption, and to which the statistics a long time since called our attention, we would have been able to sooner realize an advance in prices which only now, and with much difficulty, we have succeeded in obtaining. With this given situation, it is certain, I think, that the present prices cannot only be maintained, but even increased, should there be no political disturbance during the present season. The profits obtained this year are, however, not as large as silk reelers might have expected from the advance in prices thus far obtained, as the cocoons of last year yielded very badly."

The President then continues, giving advices as to the raising of cocoons, etc.

Export from Italy.

In 1898 Kilogr. 3,408,600 Raw Silk, against
Kilogr. 2,770,800 in 1897.

In 1898 Kilogr. 3,388,300 Org. and Tram,
against Kilogr. 3,217,700 in 1897.

In 1898 Kilogr. 6,796,900 in total, against Kilogr. 5,988,500 in
1897.

i. e., Kilogrs. 808,400 more Raw and Thrown Silk in 1898 than
in 1897.

Export to America.

"In 1898, 8,546 bales, against 5,572
bales in 1897, or an increase of 2,974 bales,
showing the great activity of that important
market after the war with Spain, and the
flourishing condition of that great country of the United States."

In America no complete data regarding the silk industry has been presented since the census of 1890. But we are now approaching a period when the subject will be taken up afresh. A director of the census of 1900, the Hon. Wm. R. Merriam, has, within a month, been appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate.

U. S. Census of Industry in 1900.

The next census must prove a most important one, and the silk manufacturers should certainly interest themselves in the appointment of a suitable person to supervise the silk textile branch of the great exhibit which will be made of the industrial equipment of America respecting the output of products, consumption of raw material, labor, artisans, designers and artists employed, wages paid, condition of equipment, etc., etc. Much will depend on the method, or system made use of to secure from manufacturers the essential facts from which alone a complete, or in any sense, satisfactory presentation of the case can be made. Business men usually are naturally loth to make an exhibit of their affairs which by any chance may fall under the eye of a rival competitor. In former census methods not sufficient heed has been paid to this disinclination, and the trustworthiness of the census exhibits has been impaired thereby. Experts have, however, been studying the subject very carefully, and a method has been devised which at once convinces the manufacturer and the business man that its operation will furnish the census directors with the information desired. At the same time, however, it satisfies him that the business details of his own firm or corporation cannot possibly be divulged. Let us hope that by the operation of such a system the census to be made at the end of the century under the auspices of the United States of America, will be in every way trustworthy, authoritative and complete. No effort has been made by your Secretary this year to go into the subject with the thoroughness of former years, because of the more comprehensive inquiry soon to be undertaken by the National Government.

Number of Silk Mills and their Location.

The following is a resume of the location of silk mills in the several States in January of this year:

	No. of Towns.	No. of Mills.
Pennsylvania,	47	172
New York,	43	228
New Jersey,	41	257
Massachusetts,	31	59
Connecticut,	28	66
Rhode Island,	9	26
Michigan,	2	3
Maine,	1	1
New Hampshire,	6	7

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	No. of Towns.	No. of Mills.
Vermont,	2	2
Maryland,	2	2
Virginia,	2	2
North Carolina,	2	2
Georgia,	1	1
Ohio,	3	9
Illinois,	1	13
Wisconsin,	4	5
Utah,	1	1
California,	2	5
19 States,	Towns, 228	Mills, 861

The growth of the industry in America in recent years is shown by the greatly increased consumption of raw silk and by the diminishing volume of imported silk goods.

This year, for the first time, the Association presents statistics of the importations of silk textiles from France, Germany, Switzerland, England, China and Japan, the volume of trade with those countries for the past six years being given separately. Such statistics indicate that imports from these countries are steadily diminishing. From *France*, the imports in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1898, were 35 per cent. less than in 1893, and 7 per cent. less than in 1895; from *Germany*, 48½ per cent. less in 1898 than in 1893, and 32 per cent. less than in 1895; from *Switzerland*, 33½ per cent. less in 1898 than in 1893, and 23 per cent. less than in 1895; from *England*, 50 per cent. less in 1898 than in 1893, and 30 per cent. less than in 1895; from *China*, 58⅔ per cent. less in 1898 than in 1893, and 43 per cent. less than in 1895, and from *Japan*, 38 per cent. less in 1898 than in 1893, and 56¾ per cent. less than in 1895.

Bulletin Service.

During the year a circular letter was addressed to the trade, calling attention to the information furnished to members by its

Bulletin Service, which in one form or another has been continuously maintained since the organization of the Association 27 years ago.

The service includes:

1st.—A weekly manifest of all raw silk importations at the Port of New York, showing marks, numbers, vessel, where from, shipper's consignees, etc., also as often as steamers arrive at any Pacific port, from Japan and China, copies of manifest of raw silk, etc., on board.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

2d.—A monthly bulletin showing the importations of foreign silk goods at the Port of New York.

3d.—Monthly (or oftener) bulletins of advances on re-appraisements of imported silk manufactures, whenever advanced by the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, at the Port of New York.

4th.—A bulletin semi-annually and annually, giving a summarized statement for the period, of the total importations of silk textile fabrics, classified as before stated but extended to include the importations at all points in the United States, also summaries of raw silk, waste, noils, etc., imported.

We expressed our readiness to send more than one copy of any bulletin to more than one address, should such a wish be indicated in the reply to our circular, and we desired members to express their wishes regarding the service as it was our aim to serve all members to the fullest extent possible. The appreciation of this service is shown by its growth. In October last the total current issue of the series was 591. At this time it is 654 copies, viz.:

Regular issue of Bulletin No. 1	.	.	107
“ “ “ “ 2	.	.	225
“ “ “ “ 3	.	.	52
“ “ “ “ 4	.	.	270

Naturally, a considerable number of these are regularly sent to the Press, to our Consuls abroad, to officers of the government, and to our correspondents and exchanges both at home and abroad.

**Honor to whom
Honor is due.**

Two distinguished friends of the silk industry in the Congress of the United States have passed away during the past year, the Hon. Justin S. Morrill, Senator from Vermont, and the Hon. Nelson Dingley, Jr., of Maine, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee of Congress, after whom the Tariff Act of July, 1897, was named. Both of these distinguished men had been invited by your Banquet Committee to attend the Twenty-seventh Anniversary Banquet of the Association on the 2d ultimo, but death deprived us of their presence. The “Morrill Tariff Acts” of the Civil War first gave impetus to silk weaving in America, and it was largely through the beneficent results

of their provisions that the silk industry here has achieved a proud position and been crowned with great success as an industrial and commercial fact. As a mark of the esteem of its officers and members, and in appreciation of his great public services, the Silk Association of America sent a suitable wreath for the funeral of Mr. Morrill at the Senate Chamber in Washington, on December 31st last.

In Honor of the Nation's Dead.

Shortly after the explosion of the battleship "Maine," in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, a National Committee, and Local Committees in the several States were formed to gather the subscriptions of patriotic citizens for the erection of a suitable memorial worthy of the men who there perished in their country's service.

The Hon. Levi P. Morton, former Vice President of the United States, was made Chairman of the National Committee, and His Honor, Robert A. Van Wyck, Mayor of New York, was made Chairman of the New York Committee.

The following resolutions were adopted by the Silk Association of America, at a general meeting held in the Silk Exchange Building, Broadway and Broome Street, New York City, on May 11, 1898:

Whereas, on the 15th day of February, 1898, in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, the representative American city of a nation, with whom we were at peace, the American battleship "Maine," while on a mission of peace and friendliness was wrecked by an explosion, which has aroused the world; and

Whereas, while there discharging a patriotic duty the lives of 266 sailors and officers of the United States Navy were thus brought to an untimely end; and

Whereas, patriotic citizens everywhere are uniting in a demand and purpose to fittingly

"Remember the Maine," and

Whereas, a great national monument is proposed by which to honor the dead with a memorial worthy of the brave fellows who died on duty for their country; that the living may cherish the memory of those who have perished, may emulate their example and perpetuate their names; and

Whereas, the cost of said proposed monument is estimated at one hundred thousand dollars, therefore be it

Resolved, that we, the Silk Association of America, cordially approve the intention of the National Committee organized to collect subscriptions for and erect such a memorial.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Resolved, that as the representatives of the Silk Trade in America, we welcome the opportunity to be thus associated in the erection of a great National Memorial to the

Country's Martyrs on board the Maine,

and in pursuance thereof hereby subscribe the sums set opposite our respective names.

Glad to be identified even in a very simple way with so worthy a project, our Treasurer sent the contributions of our members and the names of the subscribers, amounting to \$852, to the Hon. J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank, this city, the Treasurer of the Fund.

Respectfully submitted,

FRANKLIN ALLEN,

Secretary.

Presented by Mr. George L. Montgomery, New York.

Raw Silk Season of 1898-1899.

The passing silk season has been marked by an apparent disregard by our silk trade of the actual position of silk. A year ago it was evident that the world's supply of silk would not be in excess of actual requirements, if consumption continued on the same scale, and leave the world's visible stocks with the opening of the season 1898-1899, as an exceptionally small one.

The outbreak of the war with Spain produced a temporary paralysis in all branches of the silk trade, so that what promised to be a short local supply of raw silk proved to be ample for the wants of this market. The result of this was to rather divert the attention of the trade from the actual position, and allowed it to be led by a temporary local condition in manufactured goods, rather than by the broad, and now evident fact, that the world's supply was barely adequate for wants, and that the stock to be carried over against new crop would be exceptionally light.

The season was open for Asiatic Silks by contracts in May for:

No. 1. Canton Filatures.....	at \$2 50 C. F. and I.
No. 2. Canton Rereels.....	at 1 95 "
Crack Chops, Shanghai Filatures....	at 2 90 "
Common Chops; "	at 2 50 "

The Japan market being opened in June at \$3 65 for No. 1 Filature.

The Shanghai and Canton markets showed decided firmness throughout the season, prices gradually hardening until the general advance in December, while Japans fluctuated within a narrow range, our manufacturers refraining from buying while stocks accumulated in Japan, reaching some 15,000 shipping bales in November. The pressure of this heavy stock finally brought about a decline, No. 1 Filatures touching \$3.50 C. F. and I. from which they quickly re-acted.

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The apathy of the American buyers up to December is shown by the export from Japan to the U. S., which was :

13,000 bales to December 1st, 1898,

against

21,000 bales to December 1st, 1897.

As the stock in Japan began to decrease, attention to the strong position of silk was sharply called by cables from Japan, reducing the crop estimates from 55,000 bales down to 50,000 bales as a maximum, and all silks steadily advanced until at writing they are say:

\$1.00 over opening price for Canton Filatures.

70 “ “ “ “ Rereels.

75 “ “ “ “ Shanghais.

75 “ “ “ “ Japans.

The latest figures we have before us indicate that the Asiatic supply for 1898-99 will be:

6,000 piculs less of Japans than in 1897-98.

3,000 " more of Cantons than in 1897-98.

Shanghai same as 1897-1898,

giving a total Asiatic export for 1898-99 of some 5,000 piculs less than 1897-98, while the export to U. S. promises to show a much greater decrease than this. Up to last mail advices the shipments to the U. S. were less than corresponding dates last season by say:

1,500 piculs Shanghai.

I, 200 " Cantons.

4,000 “ Japans.

6,700 piculs.

From such estimates as can be made, this shortage is likely to be some 10,000 piculs for the season.

From Europe we have so far this season received some 2,000 piculs more than last year.

Shipments of silks to the U. S. as compiled by the Silk Association show:

1897-1898, from all countries, 70,142 bales.

1896-1897, “ “ 44,895 “

1895-1896, . “ “ 55,661 “

1894-1895,	"	"	55,465	"
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1893-1894,	"	"	34,815	"
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1892-1893,	"	"	52,088	"
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1891-1982, " " 52,371 "

1890-1891,	"	"	34,067	"
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or an average for eight years of 49,938 bales. With the largest export ever known to this country in 1897-1898, followed this season by an export of probably about 60,000 bales, and stocks, so far as can be seen, at a very low point, shows the rapid strides of the manufacturing industry in this country within the past few years. The President of the Silk Association of Milan, at a general meeting held at Milan, on Jan. 31st, 1899, made the statement that the world's visible stocks of raw silk had diminished from

3,326,000 kilos on Dec. 31st, 1895, to

1,664,000	"	"	1898,
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THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

while the European Silk Conditioning Works had handled

17,179,000 kilos in 1893

against

22,100,000 kilos in 1898.

He further stated that the export from Italy of raw and thrown silk was

6,796,900 kilos in 1898,

and

5,988,000 kilos in 1867,

supplementing his remarks with the statement:

“With this given situation, it is certain, I think, that the present prices cannot only be maintained, but even increased, if there should be no political disturbance during the present season.”

Without expressing any opinion as to the immediate future of the market, consideration should be given to the point that even with good crops at all points, the bare consuming markets will need replenishing, and that with the consumption on its present scale would absorb a large yield, so that without some unlooked for and important political complication, it would seem as if our manufacturing industry must adapt themselves to a higher level of prices than have been current for the past few years.

Presented by Mr. John H. Hopper, Paterson, N. J.

To the Executive Committee,

The Silk Association of America.

Thrown Silks.

GENTLEMEN: At the beginning of the year and for about seven months thereafter the product of the commission throwing spindles was in good

demand.

Nearly all the balance of the year thousands of spindles were idle or were running full time only at intervals.

Towards the close of the year the business revived and throwsters were fully occupied at its close, which conditions still exist.

The increase in spindles during the past year has not been great and there is every reason to believe that the demand for organzine and tram can be supplied.

Notwithstanding these favorable conditions as regards the quality or work, prices are very unsatisfactory. During the period of depression mentioned severe competition forced prices to a figure at which no adequate return for capital invested could be made, no matter how favorably situated. Formerly supply and demand regulated prices, but, strange to say, the demand which is now fully up to the supply, has not affected prices and they remain just where they were when one-half the spindles were idle.

There has been no improvement in machinery of a labor-saving nature. Prices paid labor are rather higher than lower.

I would respectfully call your attention to a matter which I think the association might take up with profit. It is to make an effort to have established a uniform length of skein and reel in the raw silk. This would benefit both the throwsters and the manufacturers, less waste would be made and some economy in cost of production would follow.

*Presented by Mr. William B. Hackenburg, of Wm. B. Hackenburg & Co.,
Incorporated, Philadelphia, Pa.*

Machine Twist and Sewing Silk.

The growth of this branch of the Silk Industry of America has been phenomenally large. The annual reports of the Silk Association contain interesting statistics taken from the United States Census, which will, without any additional comment, convey some idea of its rapid extension.

1850, shows there were 27 manufacturers of Sewing Silk whose total production was (quantity not given) valued at \$1,209,426.

1860, number of factories was 42, producing 409,429 pounds, value estimated at \$3,600,000.

1870, there were 497,621 pounds manufactured, but the values of broad goods being combined with sewing silks no estimate can be given; it is safe however to say not less than \$5,000,000.

1875, the Secretary of the Silk Association reported 43 factories producing 544,740 pounds; value \$5,776,448.

1880, the census does not give number of factories, but states 791,525 pounds, valued at \$6,783,855, were made.

1890, gives 1,119,825 pounds, valued at \$7,068,213. No report as to number of factories.

From the Secretary of the Silk Association it is learned that no definite reports have been obtained for 1898, but it is ascertained from reliable sources that the number of manufacturers were reduced to about 25 with an estimate value of their products about \$10,000,000. Allowing for the difference in the higher cost of raw material previous to 1898 it is thought a safe estimate of the quantity produced in that year to be about 1,750,000 pounds Machine Twist and Sewing Silk. This immense increase can only be attributed to two causes, improved machinery and enlarged manufacturing facilities of those who remained in the business.

For many years intervening between 1875 and 1898 the demand of the various manufacturing trades using Machine and Sewing Silk was about equal to the supply, but the largely increased product, the depressed conditions of business for a part of that time, and the tendency to use other than silk threads for many purposes has reversed that good condition, and for some time past it has been very evident that the demand has considerably fallen off. While it is true that prices of raw silk during part of 1898 were unprecedentedly low, the prices of manufactured goods were proportionately lower, the competition keener than ever, and, as already stated, the supply if anything greater than the demand. With these conditions it can readily be seen there was little if any margin of profit in the business and the results of the year have been disappointing to the manufacturers.

In the small goods and embroidery silk lines the demand was good, with prices and profits rather more satisfactory. The great advance in prices of raw silk, commencing about December, 1898, naturally forced a corresponding advance in manufactured goods, while, as is usual in this business when prices advance, large orders were taken for future delivery at old rates, the new prices are being well received and steadily gaining in favor with buyers who are beginning to realize the changed condition of the Silk Market.

It may be interesting to note that from a calculation made by the Secretary of the Silk Association, Mr. W. C. Wychoff, in 1882, it was found that the prices of Machine Twist and Sewing Silks declined 56 per cent. from 1865 to 1882. From the extremely vague information received by him the figures were necessarily only approximate, but undoubtedly there was a very great falling off in values during that period. Notwithstanding, however, the improvement in general business and increased demand for goods it is very evident that a new outlet for the product of this industry must be found. With the extraordinary great reputation that American Sewing and Machine Silks hold throughout the world, there ought not to be any difficulty in creating a large export trade for them: with that once firmly established there can be no question as to the sale of the full output of the mills at remunerative prices. There should be at least some systematic movement looking to that end inaugurated at an early day.

The Association of the Twist and Sewing Silk Manufacturers has been fairly well maintained for the last two or three years: while the purposes for which it was created have not been fully attained, it has to some extent proven advantageous to the interests of all concerned.

With the exception of some slight improvements there is nothing important to note of advancement in the manufacture of machinery for this class of goods during the past year.

Presented by Mr. Bernard Loth, New York City.

The Ribbon Industry.

A review of the ribbon industry in the United States in these latter days of the closing century must perforce be very general in its character. Although the industry is barely twenty-one years old, it is nevertheless of such sturdy proportions, covers so wide a field and has already become so specialized that what is true of any one particular sphere of its activity may not be of general application. I will therefore limit this brief review to such matters not only as affect the industry as a whole.

The first thought that will suggest itself to all is the loss that the industry has suffered in the death of one of its pioneers and most honored representatives, William Strange. The industry was indeed fortunate during the early days of its efforts to obtain a foothold in this country and always, until his demise, that whenever keen intelligence, honest endeavor and personal sacrifice were needed, this gentleman was ever ready to do his share, and more, for the common good. There are but few whose loss would have been more keenly felt, none of whom kindlier words would have been said or expressions of sympathy been more general. It will always be a subject of pride to the ribbon industry that one of the sturdiest foundation-stones of the silk industry in America bears the name of William Strange.

The year 1898 is notable for what was practically a reorganization of the Silk Association of America. Whilst it is true that the association from its earliest days has done good work for the silk industry in the United States, yet it lacked the breadth of activity and power for good which must now perforce come to it. Not only are the weaving and throwing interests joined, but practically every industry whether mechanical or commercial, bearing upon the production of the woven product, is represented upon its

membership rolls. But that is not enough—its efforts should be upheld by all and its list of ribbon manufacturers should lack no single name. The objects of the association are purely unselfish; its efforts on behalf of the ribbon industry are for the industry as a whole and the results obtained are enjoyed by all; why then should not each one cheerfully bear his part of the burdens and deem it a privilege to be permitted to do so?

A subject that is of direct interest to every ribbon manufacturer, irrespective of the class of goods he manufactures, is the weight, size and quality of the raw silk he uses. It is true that for many years we have had a "Silk Conditioning Works;" it is equally true that the ratio of benefit actually enjoyed by the manufacturer has been a small one when compared to the possibilities, if the system were developed to its normal and the sale and purchase of raw silk based upon figures issued from an authoritative source which would be under the supervision of those directly affected. It is true we have "conditioned weights" and "sizing tickets" issued in Milan and in Lyons, it is equally true that the facts are at times not on "on all fours" with the theoretical conditions therein described. It is at such times that the manufacturer realizes that Milan and Lyons are a long way from home. The balance between productive capacity and domestic consumption has been nearly reached, the resultant keen competition has reduced the percentage of net profit to a minimum and the time has arrived when the manufacturer can no longer afford to "guess"—he must *know*. Small differences in the cost of the raw material, depending upon exact weight, size and quality, often determine whether the result of his labors will show a profit or a loss. It would seem that a fixed rule might well be established in the trade that these important data should be those certified to be a *local* Conditioning House whose management and methods could easily be arranged to be supervised by the manufacturers' own organization—The Silk Association of America. Questions as to weights, size, quality or other like matters in dispute would there find an arbiter whose decision would be prompt, just and final. The small increment of cost per pound of silk would barely affect the final cost of the finished product and in the many benefits derived, both direct and indirect, would be returned manifold. Our industry has discarded its swaddling clothes, the value of its output is now counted in tens of millions—has not the time arrived when the weights and quality as fixed, not in Milan or Lyons, but here in New York, where the goods are delivered and paid for, shall control? It certainly would seem worthy of a fair trial. It will be readily seen, however, that the system suggested cannot bear as full fruit unless the rule is a universal one.

The future of the ribbon industry is bright. But not for all. The profits of earlier days that the pioneers of the industry tell of are truly to us "fairy tales of the golden age." And with those profits of the past must go also many of the methods, both in manufacture and selling, that still live on in the present, and whose usefulness has become more than doubtful. Success will come to those who first recognize new conditions and act with the faith of their convictions. It is not within the scope of this brief review to discuss trade customs that are detrimental to its true interests. And yet, as to two of them, it would seem but right to sound a note of warning.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Little by little, as the seasons succeed each other, and as, with added numbers to the ranks of the ribbon manufacturer, competition becomes fiercer and fiercer, have the burdens he is called upon to bear grow heavier and heavier until, in many cases, he carries not only the risks which are legitimately his own, but also many which belong not to him. Let an effort be made to bring back conditions to a more normal basis so that the raw silk dealer, the manufacturer and the retailer shall each take upon himself his own risks and responsibilities and not call upon the other to do so.

The American manufacturer gained his market in the face of bitter protest only because he was jealous of the reputation of his goods and was ever mindful of the quality that bore his trade-mark, the consumer was finally convinced—and the waiting was a long and trying period—that the product of the American loom, though perhaps not always quite the equal of the foreign ribbon as to *finish*, yet equalled it and was often its superior as to *wearing qualities*.

This conviction on the part of the consumer was the very keynote on which rose the industry whose proportions and promise are to us so great a source of pride. In the fierce struggle of present trade conditions where the temptation is indeed strong to act upon not "how good?" but "how cheap?" let it not be forgotten that public confidence once lost is hard to regain and that the crux of time is a fierce flame that burns to ashes all, save abiding merit.

Presented by Mr. Charles L. Auger, Paterson, N. J.

Skein Silk Dyeing.

The skein silk dyeing branch of the silk industry has been undergoing a process of evolution during the past ten years, but the year 1898 is the year of the decade in which marked progress has been made in this country. Some few years ago a successful skein silk dyeing establishment could be operated in a small way with a competent dyer at its head, but conditions have changed so that in these times a progressive as well as a successful skein silk dyeing establishment is compelled to have a complete and perfect organization composed of a staff of chemists and dyers, all of whom are past masters in their several branches; the work being classified and divided into departments with competent chemists and dyers in charge; and last but not least, an adequate supply of good water adapted for the purpose. These changed conditions have forced large establishments and expensive organizations upon the dyers, compelling them to devote all the time, energy and capital they can command to meet these requirements.

The dyers of this country have spared neither pains nor expense in arriving at a point of equality with the dyers of other countries. By skill, diligence and perseverance they have succeeded in attaining a high standard in their work and organization. The application of the science of chemistry, with the ingenuity and mechanical resources of our dyers, has contributed largely to the achievement of success. European dyers are beginning to send some of their younger generation to our establishments; we are exchanging views across the water, and our mechanical and practical ideas are being investigated and copied. Of course European dyers have

special advantages in the lower cost of labor and the higher prices of dyeing, which our dyers offset by applying all the resources at their command, and it is only by the closest application of these that success can be attained.

We have some of the largest responsible and most thoroughly equipped skein silk dyeing establishments in the world, which are in a position to dye all classes of work. Our dyers are devoting their time and skill toward arriving at perfection. They are abreast of the times and produce work of the highest grade. Not long ago an article appeared in one of our trade journals stating that a large firm in this country had sent to Europe samples of linings produced from silk dyed here to show the superiority of the American dye. We find this to be a positive fact. Experience proves that linings and dress goods manufactured in this country and from silk dyed here wear fully as well, if not better, than the same silks dyed and woven in other countries.

While the dyer has been making rapid strides in the past, there is still much to accomplish. Skill, energy and capital will be necessary to keep the present establishments up to the times. New theories and difficult problems in dyeing present themselves daily that require successful evolution, and as the demands of the silk industry increase and vary with fashion the dyers will contribute their quota toward the requirement of these demands.

Presented by the Atwood-Morrison Company, Stonington, Conn.

The Throwing Industry.

During the past year the throwing industry has passed through a period of great depression, prices received having reached the lowest figures in the history of the trade, many mills being run on short time and some entirely closed for weeks at a

time.

The latter part of the year, however, has shown a decided improvement; the increase in looms both for broad goods and ribbons being proportionately greater than in throwing machinery, and the general business conditions tending to a greater production of goods, have together greatly increased the consumption of thrown silk and therefore the throwsters have profited by these conditions; prices have advanced to nearly the old level, machinery has been run overtime, old frames renovated and forced into use, and wherever possible new machinery has been added.

The problem of increased production at reduced cost is every year being forced more and more upon the throwsters and some of the largest mills have tried, with more or less success, the plan of running their mills continuously from Monday morning to Saturday night, employing two sets of operatives; in some places it has apparently seemed to solve the problem but the sentiment of the greater part of the trade is yet against this innovation, for it seems to be utterly opposed to the laws of trade, and why should the silk industry alone of all the textile trades be forced into such conditions? The consumer of thrown silks may seem to gain for a time by such unnatural conditions forcing down the price, but in time public sentiment will protest against the young being employed during the hours that nature has given for rest and then in order to pay interest upon his investment the throwster must increase his price, or resort to shady methods to secure it.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

During the dull period some of the far-sighted throwsters took advantage of the lull in business and increased their plants, and now being equipped with the latest improvements, are ready to take the greatest advantage of the rush in trade; their foresight will enable them to secure added business, while others will be unable to increase their production, or the quality of their product for sometime to come.

Some improvements have been made in throwing machinery, principally tending to improve the quality and reduce the cost of the product; some mills have been built during the year and equipped throughout with these new frames, the results already fully demonstrating their usefulness, as well as their ability to satisfy the growing demand for better thrown silk, this latter point netting the fortunate throwster a substantial increase in prices.

Some of the leading Swiss and French silk manufacturers, who have during the past year inspected several of these up-to-date establishments, have expressed in the highest terms their surprise at the (to them) almost marvelous perfection of the machinery and low cost of production; we may safely boast that in the United States organzine is thrown cheaper and at the same time far higher wages are paid than in any country in Europe. which is a flattering tribute to the ability and skill of those who have perfected our throwing machinery and to the intelligence of our operatives.

Nearly all the new mills built during the year have been established in localities where silk working has heretofore been unknown, the tendency to remove from trade centers growing every passing year, the many advantages of such a movement having been settled beyond question; this fully demonstrates the wisdom and far-sightedness of John E. Atwood, who in 1872 braved public opinion by planting in Scranton, Pa., the first throwing mill away from the silk centers; this plant, now owned by the Sauquoit Silk Company, having grown into the largest throwing establishment in this country, if not in the world.

Silk throwing is fast tending to the same level of cotton spinning, where only the large, well-equipped and economically-managed mills can earn dividends for their owners; therefore it is well for those now engaged in this trade to carefully study each new improvement, to endeavor to equip their mills with the best product of the machine builders and to encourage every legitimate effort to benefit their industry.

In Memoriam.

BRITON RICHARDSON.

DECEASED, MARCH 3D, 1898.

We wish to express personally our high esteem for Mr. Briton Richardson, and as members of the Silk Association of America, our appreciation of the great value of his services, as Secretary of our Association for many years.

He has been untiring in his efforts to promote the interests of the whole Silk Industry of the Country, and his successful labors have been marked with practical good sense and wisdom.

We offer to his family our condolences, and sympathy in their affliction, assuring them that their loss is ours as well.

In Memoriam.

J. W. C. SEAVEY.

DECEASED, AUGUST 30TH, 1898.

WHEREAS, in the providence of God we have been called to mourn the loss by death of our esteemed associate,

Joseph Warner Chase Seavey,
of Canton, Mass., and

WHEREAS, we desire to record our tribute of admiration and esteem for his honesty, sterling integrity and usefulness in the Silk Twist Industry, in which he was regarded as one of the pioneers, therefore

Resolved, that we mourn the loss of our late associate and friend and deeply sympathize with his family in their great bereavement; that we hold up for imitation his faithfulness, courtesy, fairness and justice in the discharge of his responsible trusts, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be engrossed and framed for presentation as a memento to Mr. Seavey's family.

In Memoriam.

WILLIAM T. RYLE.

DECEASED, SEPTEMBER 21ST., 1898.

WHEREAS, in the providence of God, the Silk Trade of America is called upon to mourn the loss of one of its most prominent promoters in the death at Cape May, N. J., on the 21st inst., of

Mr. William T. Ryle,

and

WHEREAS, Mr. Ryle has been for many years a Director of this Association, and an earnest supporter of its aims and purposes, therefore

Resolved, that his business associates sincerely deplore his untimely death, and desire to record their tribute of regard for him and admiration for his straightforward business dealings and breadth of view in all matters favoring the development of the Silk Industry in America.

Resolved, that in the death of our associate we have lost a sincere friend, and in testimony thereof, the following named are hereby appointed a Committee of the Directors of this Association to attend his funeral on Saturday, the 24th inst., at 12 o'clock, noon,

Resolved, that these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be engrossed and framed for presentation as a memento to Mr. Ryle's family.

In Memoriam.

WILLIAM STRANGE.

DECEASED, JANUARY 16TH, 1899.

WHEREAS, in the death of Mr. William Strange, on January 16th, 1899, the Silk Association of America has lost one of its most distinguished members and the Silk Trade is deprived of one of its brightest ornaments, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Strange has been a Director of this Association since its organization twenty-seven years ago, and for the past twelve years a Vice-President, therefore be it

Resolved, that we unfeignedly mourn the loss which this sad event has brought upon us; that we will ever cherish in memory his devotion to the principles which promote industrial growth and development in our country; that we hold up for imitation his blameless record in all the relations of life, as a citizen, an employer of labor and a man of affairs.

Resolved, that we affectionately remember his liberality, his courage; his energy and fearlessness of character, and especially we love to recall the courtesy of his nature which always lent a willing ear and a helping hand to every worthy cause that was presented to him.

Resolved, that in his death the Silk Association of America has lost a steadfast friend, a wise counsellor, an earnest colleague in developing the greatest good to the greatest number in its ranks, and we cherish the unselfish devotion which always animated his purposes.

Resolved, that our sympathies go out to his bereaved family in their irreparable affliction, and as a mark of our esteem and affectionate regard it is hereby

Voted, that these resolutions be engrossed and presented to his family.

The XXVII. Anniversary Banquet

of the Association.

THE Twenty-seventh Anniversary of the Silk Association of America was celebrated by a banquet at Delmonico's on the 2d of February, 1899, and was a memorable occasion. Distinguished men from New York and other States were our guests ; and, aside from the instruction, felicity, and congratulations of their addresses made in response to toasts, the occasion illustrated a harmony of feeling and unity of interest in the Silk trade which was delightful and gratifying. Three hundred and sixteen persons were present at the banquet.

The Divine Blessing was asked by the Rev. Howard Duffield, D.D., of New York City.

Mr. Albert Tilt, President of the Association presided.

Following are the addresses made on the occasion.

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Address of President Tilt.

Gentlemen of the Silk Association of America, Honored Guests and Friends :

By virtue of the honor* which has placed me in the chair of the Presidency of our Association, it is my pleasant duty to preside at this banquet, and ask your attention to a few words of an official or functional nature before the toast master takes up his duties.

I am most glad to give you all hearty greeting, and to congratulate you on this auspicious occasion.

I cordially, on behalf of the Silk Association of America, welcome our honored guests to this festive board, and assure them their presence is appreciated and the opportunity for social intercourse with them is greatly esteemed.

I want to speak with regret of the necessary absence of some friends who had desired and expected to be with us to-night. And I want to speak with sorrow, such as I know you all share, for the loss of friends who have gone to their long homes since we last met together—and I must refer, with particular sadness, to our honored and most highly esteemed second Vice-President, William Strange, who was so recently, and so suddenly called away.

We also mourn the loss of Mr. Wm. T. Ryle, who was a representative of one of the most honored names in the Silk industry of America, and who had served our Association as a Director for many years. Also our late Secretary, Mr. Briton Richardson, who was also a Director of the Association since its organization, twenty-seven years ago, and for a time one of its Vice-Presidents. We, who are providentially left, will always cherish their memories and should try to emulate their virtues. And I now ask you all to rise and drink in silence to the memory of the honored dead.

* * * *

There is much cause, notwithstanding this sorrow, for mutual congratulations to-night. We can rejoice over the condition of our happy land, an honorable war—short, sharp and victorious, returning peace with honor, renewed prosperity apparent in every direction, new enterprises, new fields of industry, a liberal protective tariff, confidence and activity in nearly all mercantile circles, an immense balance of trade in our favor with Europe, and consequently great receipts of gold coming to us. All these things should make us feel thankful to the giver of our blessings, proud of our country, its sailors and its soldiers, happy in present prosperity, and contented with the prospects of a prosperous future.

I congratulate you, gentlemen of the Silk Association of America particularly, upon the encouraging signs of the times in our industry, upon the great development of this industry throughout our land, and especially upon the great growth of the Silk Association.

It has increased from eighty members a year ago to 150 at this time. We believe it to be a great power for good. Every individual and organization in the silk business, for its own selfish interest if nothing else, ought to be identified with the Association.

We are engaged in a beautiful and artistic line of trade, which has called forth in the past the genius of American skill and pluck, and must do

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doubly so in the future, if we would wish to hold our own with the experts of Europe. We should take pride in the very nature of this industry—pride in the fact that it furnishes a pleasant livelihood to so many operatives (who themselves can afford to wear silk gowns), and should do all we can to foster and develop this important branch of American industry.

I thank you, gentlemen, for the honor of being President of this Association, also for so large an attendance, and for your attention to my few remarks, and I congratulate you again upon this large and enthusiastic assemblage.

THE PRESIDENT: I have selected for you an admirable toastmaster to-night, Col. Chas. F. Homer, (Applause). I turn over to him the management of the remainder of the festivities. (Applause and "He's a Jolly Good Fellow.")

THE TOASTMASTER: I do not want that sung unless it is sung with as much propriety as our friend Fergus always sings. (Laughter). Gentlemen, in all seriousness, I am glad you have to put up with me when I am put into this position by our President.

The first regular toast I ask your serious attention to is one that we here of all Americans can drink to with heartfelt pleasure and profound enthusiasm—"Our Country."

"A Free Republic, where beneath the sway
Of just and equal laws, framed by themselves,
Our people dwell, and own no Lord, save God!"

(This was drunk amidst great applause.)

Gentlemen, the next regular toast I am sure you will answer to with equal enthusiasm—"Our President," William McKinley. (Applause and cheers.

"Statesman, yet friend to truth! Of soul sincere,
In action faithful and in honor clear!
Who breaks no promise, serves no private end
Enobled by himself, by all approved."

(The toast was drunk standing, the audience singing "The Star Spangled Banner."

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, in the order of toasts we have arranged to hear from the Governors of the various states wherein our great industry is most important and where its roots are so firmly fixed that no change can remove them. First, our own State of New York will be heard from later. New Jersey, the cradle of the silk industry (applause), has spread its branches over other states; it has passed its own boundaries, and years ago wandered up the Lehigh Valley amid the furnaces and iron ore and captured its own foothold there, spreading its roots and branches in all directions until it has become a power in the land. We have here to-night, and we are honored by his presence, the Governor of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. (Applause.) I am sure that no man can be more interested than he to see the men who have been transplanted to his soil, and whose industries are so thoroughly linked with those of his own State. I ask you to give three cheers for Pennsylvania and for William A. Stone, its Governor. (The cheers were given with a will amid much applause.)

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"The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."—Gov. Wm. A. Stone.

He will renew the times of truth and justice,
Condensing in a great free commonwealth,
Not rash equality, but equal rights,
Proportioned like the columns of a temple.

Address of the Hon. William A. Stone.

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen of this Association : I did not happen here by accident. I did not come to town, and drift in upon you accidentally. I came here on purpose. My presence here was entirely premeditated. I came here representing the great State which you have honored. We have in Pennsylvania a great many industries, and it is the purpose of Pennsylvania and Pennsylvania's Governor to honor and foster them in every way that it can be done. (Applause).

I find that our people, in watching the developments of the different industries, have been brought face to face with the fact that no industry in our great industrial State is making more rapid strides than the silk industry. (Applause).

I came here to say to the men who have staked their fortunes in this enterprise in our State, that the State honors them and is proud of them for the success which they have achieved. I came here to say to the citizens of the other States to have a care for the future, for when Pennsylvania enters the race in the contest of industries she seldom fails. (Applause). In my humble judgment this great silk industry, instead of finding Pennsylvania third in the race five years from now will find that State forging to the front. We are proud of the great progress which our silk manufacturers have made, and I may be pardoned, perhaps, if I call attention to the fact that Pennsylvania offers great inducements to capital, great inducements to those of you who shall plant the two or three hundred new silk mills that will be planted, perhaps, before we meet again.

You will find in our State every advantage in prospecting for this industry. You will find that the State of Pennsylvania, in her natural advantages, offers more inducements to the manufacturer than any other State can offer. (Applause). Take the great county of Alleghany, in which I live, where you can stand at the County seat and, looking over the territory of that county, you will see great banks of coal, the finest coking coal in the world, and also you will see natural gas wells and petroleum oil wells—three of the great natural products, all found in one county. The State has removed all State taxes from manufacturing corporations. (Applause). The State thinks she is well supported when capital enters our borders and gives employment to our people. I will not occupy your time beyond the limits and tire your patience in speaking of matters which you all well know, but I want to call your attention to the fact that, in the last three years, our number of silk mills has increased from 65 to over 100 individual mills. I want to call your attention to the fact that many old pioneers in the silk industry have found it to their advantage to enlarge their mills and build new ones in our State.

I will close my few remarks by saying that the State which I represent bids you all to come to our borders. You have already wrenched the bal-

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ance of trade from Europe. Instead of importing more manufactured silk goods than you make, as you did a few years ago, you are to-day making 80 per cent. of the silk goods that are consumed in this country. (Applause). You are unable to-day to fill the orders which you have. You have got to go on until you snatch away from Europe and from importers the other 20 per cent. You will do that inside of the next two years, and Pennsylvania will get her share of it.

Now, gentlemen, I bid you all good night. I am proud and thankful to be your guest. I am proud to stand here and say that there is no industry among the many that our State fosters in which she is more deeply interested, to which she wishes to add her encouragement, than in this industry which you here celebrate to-night. (Applause).

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen—We have with us here to-night guests who have honored us, and I will ask you to be careful that we honor ourselves by giving to them that attention which is their due.

The next toast is "The State of Connecticut." That State you can almost say is the mother of the silk industry in the United States.

"O dear old Nutmeg State!

For whom our warmest wish to Heaven is sent,

Long may thy hardy sons have happy fate,

Be blest with health, and peace and sweet content."

We have with us here to-night a distinguished son of Connecticut, who has been a faithful servant to that State in Congress and in other public stations, and always with voice lifted for the silk interest itself and for the protection of kindred industries. I ask your respectful attention to the Honorable Charles A. Russell, of Connecticut. (Applause.)

Address of the Hon. Chas. A. Russell.

"MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN: I can testify that this Association has other functions than the agreeable one of entertaining its members and their guests. I first became aware of the Silk Association of America through an acquaintance with several of its members who were disposed to make in the old Capitol town a "hot time" (laughter) in a much more serious and vital sense than you are disposed to make it here to-night. *Four times at least in ten years the Silk Association of America has been called upon to acquaint a National Legislature with the existence of a silk industry in the United States.* Now then, the introduction of an industry to a legislature is a somewhat delicate and often a difficult operation. The contracting parties are very apt to be suspicious of each other; each one is usually over-burdened with knowledge of its own sort. The legislature is sometimes captious and capricious, and the industry is very often not overloaded with unselfishness. (Laughter). Under these circumstances a congenial introduction and a permanent partnership between the industry and the legislature is affected with some embarrassments and not always without friction. I have known the patience of the legislature and the practicability of the industry to be sorely taxed (Laughter). Now, the industries have associations like your own and the legislature have committees like the one on which I have served for a number of years—the Ways and Means—

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and they as representatives of the larger bodies sort of assuage the bluntness of an introduction, and finally with considerable toil, and much of tact and of compromise, they bring about an acquaintance, which is acquiesced in, if not entirely agreeable to both parties (Laughter and Applause). Well, then, after the introduction is made and the acquaintance is formed, there is that great big public which is the master of legislatures and the master of industries as well, and the public criticises the acquaintance which has been formed between the business and the legislature and decrees whether that acquaintance shall continue or be severed. If legislatures are capitious and capricious, the great public is sometimes much more so, and if industries are often selfish, the great public is not invariably of a philanthropic disposition (Laughter). And so, it frequently happens, that the industrial legislative acquaintance which has been formed, the arrangement that has been entered into between a business and a legislature, is overthrown rather unceremoniously by the great public, to the discomfiture of the legislature or the business—one or both. Now, Mr. Toastmaster and gentlemen, you, as representatives of a business, and I, as representative of a legislature have been through the "ins" and "outs" of this industrial legislative introduction and acquaintanceship, and we know the pleasure and the profit has not always been unmixed with annoyance and loss. We have perhaps learned something from experience, and, as we ought to feel to-night, we should be reasonably happy over the latest industrial-legislative acquaintance which we have formed. Why, the legislature to which two years ago you gave your last lesson, is with you for another term (Laughter and Applause), and the great public that has had an opportunity to criticise that acquaintance has not decreed that we should become separated. We hope the business is doing fairly well. (Cries of you're right). Well, we hope it is expanding (Laughter and Applause.)

But, Mr. Toastmaster, you gave me the State of Connecticut to talk about. I wish the Executive of that great big little State was here to answer to the toast. He could do it with a grace and ability much better than I can (Cries of No, No). Just wait until I get through (Laughter), because we citizens of that historic, busy and thrifty little State are apt to be very diffident about sounding her glory and rehearsing her achievements. We are a little different from Pennsylvania (Great laughter*). We cannot help it; it is not the fault of the theme; it is the inherited disposition of the citizens. (Laughter). We have not, in these last days—although Connecticut is a mother of States—we have not, in these last days, a great long list of illustrious Presidents to glorify, and we have not, in this generation, a great rejoicing over our heroes in war. The only reason is, that Connecticut people never stay at home long enough to let the greatness develop on the native soil of their descendants (Applause and laughter). Why, the early people of Connecticut went to the North and they went to the West; they went everywhere, and wherever they went they formed strong States and vigorous citizenship. (Applause). Vermont, the beginning of Vermont was simply an outgrowth of Connecticut (Laughter), and the peace and the order and the progress of that little Vermont colony was due, as the Vermonters themselves express it, to their enactment of the laws of God and

*The Hon. Wm. A. Stone, Governor of Pennsylvania, had preceded Mr. Russell in response to the toast, "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania."

the laws of Connecticut (Laughter), which should be maintained until they had time to frame better ones (Laughter), and time has never materially improved the enactments (Laughter). Why, it was a migration of the Deweys of the Connecticut Lebanon which has given Vermonters in this day the great glory and distinction of the greatest naval commander of his age (Great applause). Great not only as a fighter, but greater as an executive and a leader of men and measures (Applause).

The people of Connecticut went West; the "Sunset Limited" was the only bound to their progress. Cultivating and subduing, they made civilization wherever they settled. They made prosperous communities and strong men and women—hardy in their intellect and successful in their achievements. All over the western reserve of Ohio, all over the great New England of the west, Connecticut pioneers traveled and settled. They took with them from the mother colony the solid character and the sterling sense and the indomitable energy of Connecticut birth. (Applause). All they left at home was the sweet modesty and the unassuming disposition (Laughter), which has ever since characterized the few children remaining-around the old hearth-stone. And I tell you, gentlemen, that much of Ohio's boast and a good deal of her political prestige is due to Connecticut ancestry and to the retiring disposition of her cousins in my State. (Laughter).

But, gentlemen, these Connecticut pioneers who cut down the forests and who built homes and reared States, always and everywhere remembered the Constitution under which at home they had formed themselves into a political body, governed by the consent of the governed. The Connecticut Constitution, the first written of all free constitutions, was engrafted into the constitutional law of all States. And so it is very pertinently stated by John Fiske in his "Beginnings of New England," that the government of the United States to-day, in lineal descent, is more related to Connecticut than any one of the other thirteen colonies. (Applause). So, not to be boastful at all, gentlemen (Laughter), I think the greatest compliment I can give to the toast with which you have honored me to-night is to emphasize and to glorify the distinction of Connecticut as the "mother" of States. (Laughter).

I do not want to leave the impression with you that Connecticut people of the olden time and the Connecticut people of to-day have been entirely occupied in Statecraft; that they have given attention to nothing but expanding their ideas for the benefit of humanity. They have always been an inventive and industrious people. Why, the needs of mankind and the gullibility of humanity have always been turned to the profit of the Connecticut Yankee. The old time Connecticut deacon who produced from his wood-turning mill—not a nutmeg, this was before the time of the nutmegs (Laughter)—an individual trencher or wooden bowl or dish, and thereby revolutionized the method of eating, so that the whole family were not obliged to feed out of one trough, was only exercising that ingenuity and that invention which has always characterized the people of Connecticut in a business sort of way. To-day one of the sights of the Capitol city of Washington is the gaily chromoed wagon and the handsomely decorated horses of the Connecticut Pie Company (Laughter), and I have always supposed that these establishments which go up and down our streets were dispensing an

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antidote for the Boston baked bean. And so in little things and in big things, we have been industrious people as well as a people calculated to help in building up States.

I think it was the President of the Association or the Toastmaster who referred to the fact that Connecticut was almost the "mother" of the silk industry. Why, gentlemen she is actually the mother of the silk industry. The first real silk mill in this country was established in Connecticut, in 1810, by Hanks Brothers, at Mansfield. It was a small affair, only 12 x 12 feet. What do you think of that for the beginning of your great industry? Why, gentlemen—and I am sorry Governor Stone set me on this task of holding up the growths and the prosperities and advantages of a State—what do you think of it now? We have silk industries in the State of Connecticut to day that have more than 15 acres of floor room (Laughter); yes, we have silk industries in the State that take more than five miles of belting to run their machinery (Renewed laughter)—all starting from this little 12 x 12 mill.

So we have a vital interest in the prosperity of the silk industry in the little State of Connecticut. The silk industries there are not only prosperous, but they have done another thing for our State and I think for the country—I don't want to grow personal, but I think you gentlemen will appreciate this, when I say that the Cheney Brothers (Applause and cheers) have given to the industries of the United States of America a practical illustration not only of the development of a prosperous industry, but the development of a beautiful and prosperous laborers' village. (Applause).

I am afraid I am talking too long (Cries of No! No!) and I am only going to say one thing more, and it is suggested by what is going on down at Washington just now. I did not know but somebody would get up here—and perhaps they will before the evening is over—and be able to tell this administration and this government what they should do if they did not ratify the treaty. Up in my State it is the most natural thing in the world for us to be expansionists (Applause). It has been our education; it has been our business in life. Why, they took the old pulpit from the Center Church, at New Haven—a church historic and grand in many ways, standing almost on the site where that greatest of all American divines and statesmen, Thomas Hooker, preached his sermon—they took the pulpit from that old church, and in the custody of Connecticut missionaries carried it to the Sandwich Islands, and set up christianity and civilization there, and the logical result has been that we have now got the Sandwich Islands (Applause). From the very beginning we in Connecticut have been taught that a man owes something to himself, and something to his country and to humanity as well, and it is a perfectly natural evolution, if you please, for us to move along and say that the State and the Nation owes something to itself and something to humanity and civilization as well." (Great applause).

Address of His Excellency, J. Komura.

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, the next regular toast is "The Empire of Japan."

Land of the East—beneath the Heaven
 There's not a fairer, lovelier clime,
 Nor one to which was ever given
 Ambition higher, more sublime.

We are honored this evening in having with us the honorable and distinguished gentleman who represents that great empire, that splendid monument of progress. I have the honor to introduce his excellency, the Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan, Mr. Komura.

MINISTER KOMURA: Mr. Chairman, and Toastmaster and gentlemen—Knowing well as I do that my power of expression is utterly inadequate to do justice to the occasion, it is with a great deal of diffidence that I venture to say a few words in appreciation of the extreme courtesy which has been extended to me as the representative of the Empire of Japan. In responding to the toast and in thanking you for the very cordial manner in which it has been given and received, the pleasure I naturally feel is enhanced by the conviction that something more than a mere formal compliment has been intended. (Applause). Any of my countrymen, speaking to any American assembly, can safely feel confident of the warmth and friendliness of his welcome. On this occasion I have the additional satisfaction of knowing that I am speaking to those who take not only a friendly, but an active and intelligent interest in the affairs of my country, and whose efforts tend to promote its prosperity. As you all know, intercourse between Japan and the United States has been unique, both in its origin and in its development; so much so that it would be difficult to find a parallel in the history of nations. There is, as far as I am aware, no other instance in international dealings in which a sense of strict justice and a sentiment of liberal friendship have been so constantly present as in the intercourse between those nations. (Applause). In the progress of Japan toward a higher and a wider plane of national life, and in the efforts of her ruler and people to achieve by constant and earnest work a proper position among the civilized nations, no friend has been more sympathetic or more helpful than the United States; for that reason a Japanese among Americans always feels that he is in the house of his friends, just as I feel on this occasion, that the toast for the prosperity and the well being of the Empire of Japan is a reflection of that generous friendship of which we have had strong and undoubted proofs in the past, (Applause). This feeling of friendship is farther gaining additional strength in the fact that the people of Japan and the United States have already begun to realize the entire identity of their interests. (Applause). Japan and the United States are not rivals or competitors in the sense that their interests clash. On the contrary their products supplement each other to their mutual advantage, as shown by the extraordinarily rapid growth of their trade in the past decade and in contributing to this growth of trade, it might interest you to be reminded that the exports of this country to Japan have had by far the larger share. (Applause). This prospect of vast and extensive trade between Japan and

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the United States, joined by their neighborhood in the Pacific, whose importance as a great natural highway is rapidly increasing, affords the best guarantee of a still closer and stronger friendship in the future. (Applause). From the standpoint of material interests, therefore, no less than on sentimental grounds, I may say confidently that the Republic of the United States, looking out upon the widening horizon of a new era in its marvelous history, can find no truer and more sincere well-wisher than the Empire of Japan. (Applause). I will, gentlemen, no longer trespass upon your time, and in closing my remarks, I thank you again, Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, for your extreme courtesy to-night and for your kind and appreciative attention. (Applause).

THE TOASTMASTER: Rise every man from his seat and drink to the Empire of Japan and its splendid representative.

THE TOASTMASTER: I pass for the moment to the third regular toast—that of the State of New York; I had the assurance of the Governor of this State, our own Teddy Roosevelt, that unless absolutely prevented he would be with us to-night. I sent him, however, a copy of this toast—

“The State of New York”—Gov. Theodore Roosevelt.

From his cradle,

He was a scholar, and a ripe and good one;
Exceeding wise, fair spoken and persuading;
Lofty and sour to them who loved him not,
But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.

I ask your attention while the Secretary will read a letter from Governor Roosevelt:

State of New York, Executive Chamber, Albany,

JANUARY 31ST, 1899.

COL. CHARLES F. HOMER,

Silk Exchange Building, Broadway and Broome St.,
New York City.

MY DEAR COL. HOMER:

I have yours of the 30th instant.

I wish I could accept, but it is simply out of the question. I cannot be away from Albany on the days when the Legislature is sitting. Will you please explain for me my genuine regret at not being present. I should have particularly liked to meet your body, because what I am most anxious to do is to get in touch and keep in touch with just such associations of men. The business of administering the State is, after all, chiefly the business of trying to give expression, in law and in Executive act, to the best thought of the mass of private citizens who have the welfare of the Commonwealth sincerely at heart. For this reason I want to keep in touch with men who, like those at your dinner, are disinterestedly in favor of decency and good government.

Faithfully yours,

(Signed) THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

THE TOASTMASTER: I ask your attention while the Secretary reads the following despatch from that honored friend of the silk industry whose place in our hearts is strong, and whose hold upon our interests was firm long before he occupied the honored position of Vice-President of the United States.

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WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1899.

ALBERT TILT,

5 E. 67th Street, New York City.

Nothing but an imperative engagement here prevents my presence at your silk dinner. I regret the absence more than I can tell for I naturally feel the greatest practical interest in that beautiful industry, locally so large at my own home, and in which so many of my friends and fellow citizens find cheerful and profitable employment. Make my sincere regrets, and know that my heart is with you to-night and my utmost sympathy with all that tends to make your Association most progressive and prosperous.

(Signed) GARRETT A. HOBART.

THE TOASTMASTER: Gentlemen, among the faithful States to whom we are indebted for the energy of its people, for the welcome extended by its inhabitants to the silk industry, is the State of New Jersey. The toast to the State of New Jersey, I understand, would have been responded to by its Governor, but that individual has been corralled by a like Association in New Jersey and with that fascinating tanglefoot of Jersey applejack, that the Lord only knows what has become of him. I have a dispatch from him but it is so melancholy in tone that I will not read it. I will, however, read the toast:

"His years are young, but his experience old"

(That little experience he is just having)

"His head unmellowed, but his judgment ripe"

(That is a mistake, because if he had been here we would have mellowed and ripened it for him)

"And in a word (for far beyond his worth,

"Come all the praises that I now bestow),

"He is complete in feature and in mind,

"With all good grace to grace a gentleman."

But he has a representative here to night who is "complete in feature and in mind with all good grace to grace a gentleman." I refer to our old friend, not only in the business line, but in personal interests, Gen. Joseph W. Congdon.

Address of Gen. Joseph W. Congdon.

MR. PRESIDENT, MR. TOASTMASTER AND GENTLEMEN: This is a very short notice (a half hour or so), for me to be called upon to speak to the toast of the State of New Jersey. I am sure you will all sympathize with me; and that you will realize how many better speakers there are from New Jersey who are present to-night, and when I tell you, how many of those gentlemen have applied to me as chairman of this Dinner Committee for the privilege of being assigned to speak to-night, you will understand why I am so reluctant to deprive them of that opportunity- (Laughter and applause).

I esteem it an honor to speak for the State of New Jersey, but I must apologize for the Governor of New Jersey, because he promised me on the day of his inauguration that he would be here. If you knew how genial, and kind, and soft hearted he is, you would realize, that when the people of Elizabeth, where he lives, said, 'You cannot leave us to night' he, in his

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kind heart said "I cannot leave you my fellow boys," so we will forgive him. He is not altogether so much imposed upon, and so easily persuaded as you might imagine. I want to tell you, a comical incident which happened last Spring in camp. It was one of those awfully stormy Sundays. You know how all the troops were wet through, their tents blown down, and how they suffered. At the outset, a fellow in the Second Regiment, made up his mind that he had got enough of war already and walked up to the Governor's tent and said, "Governor, I don't know that I have got any right to come here to ye, but I have got something very sad to tell ye." The Governor said, "Well, what is it? What is your name and what do you want, comrade?" He gave his name and said, "Governor, when I came down here it was to fight the Spaniards. I think we can lick H-e-l-l out of them. I want to go to the front, I'm an Irishman and I want to fight, but I got a letter from me wife and she says she is very sick, and I have got to go home and I wish you would let me go home." The Governor said, "My man, I am very sorry, I am sure, but I got a letter from your wife a few days ago saying that in all probability you would be down here not many days, before you would want to go home, that you were no good at home, and a little war would be a good lesson. You are no good. I cannot let you go." He says, "Governor, I am very sorry, but I want to tell ye, Governor, and you will please excuse me, before I go, that there are two very illegant liars in this camp, and I am wan of them. I was niver married." (Laughter and applause).

Now, as to the State of New Jersey. We have enjoyed the excellent speech and beautiful language of the distinguished Minister Plenipotentiary from Japan, the source of the great quantities of raw silk, of which so much of all which comes to America, goes to New Jersey—but I must tell our honored friend that while Japan was able to beat the great Chinese nation at the game of war, she can't beat New Jersey in producing silk—why we can make silk in a few days. In Japan it takes weeks. We have throwsters who will take 1,000 pounds of raw silk and return you 1,030 pounds of silk well spun and twisted.

Then again we have so-called dyers like Weidman and Auger who will give you four pounds of dyed silk from one pound of raw material, and all in a few days. Some say the dyed silk isn't all pure silk—I don't know, because speaking for the Phoenix Co., I can say we use only pure silk! (Roars and groans). I might, however, in saying so, be doing like the man who declared he could say he never did anything in his life he was ashamed of, but oh, what a big lie he would tell if he did say so.

We have heard from the eloquent Governor of Pennsylvania about that great Commonwealth; and from the able and witty representative from Connecticut, we have heard about that State, but it seems to me that Jersey stands to the fore, and why shouldn't it? Jersey is the choicest and sweetest portion of our land. It is the tenderloin, juicy and inviting, lying between the great rump of Pennsylvania and the sirloin of New York on the other side (Laughter). All seem to appreciate the tenderloin and its peculiar qualities.

The Governor of Pennsylvania speaks of her great banks of coal and stores of petroleum. What are they compared with New Jersey's garden truck and applejack. One can't eat coal nor drink kerosene. He says they

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don't tax manufacturing or industrial corporations in Pennsylvania. They do, however tax the bonds of such companies, and I should smile to know how many silk manufacturing concerns were able to start in Pennsylvania without bonds and mortgages. But doesn't Pennsylvania tax all other foreign corporations? Why certainly. How different with Jersey! I should like to know of a skiindicate or trust or combine of any importance that doesn't incorporate in New Jersey for the unequaled advantages to be enjoyed there.

Now, as to Connecticut, we admired the speech of our distinguished and excellent friend Congressman Russell; and I love Connecticut. I married my wife there, but when the Congressman tells about her having peopled so much western territory, and that her sons are to be found all over the Union, it seems to prove that Connecticut must be a pretty good State to emigrate from. And when he tells us she is the mother of so many great industries, the mother of so many sturdy sons and noble men, the mother even of States, I am almost tempted to ask about this prolific and promiscuous mother a question similar to that which the Sunday school teacher asked: "Who was the father of Shem, Ham and Japhet?" And the little chap said, "Who did old Noah suspect?"

We must and do honor Connecticut for her great inventive genius. It is fact, and to her unqualified credit, that more inventions per capita are recorded in the Patent Office at Washington than from any other State; but it is our candid regret that when her inventive mind was once nearly worked out she evolved an idea which has given the State its distinguishing appellation, and invented nutmegs made from maple wood; and yet I suppose a little sawdust is just as good as real nutmeg on the top of a milk punch if one is properly imbued with real State pride. (Laughter).

Seriously speaking, New Jersey holds her proper place in our beloved Union, and is up to the full measure of her duties and responsibilities as one of the great States. You know her glorious part in the war for Independence. In 1812, and Mexico she did her share. In the war of the Rebellion she sent into the field 10,000 more men than the national government called on her to furnish. In the last war—that with Spain—her quota was 4,200 men and she sent over 5,000. And incidentally what a great lesson for us to think upon was that war.

That lesson teaches us that the people control this country, and not the government per se.

I have seen a great tree stand firm and unmoved, and it would seem that all the winds of Heaven driving upon its sturdy trunk could not move it, and yet, when the breezes played upon its million leaves and the swift currents of air swept through them, the giant trunk would swerve, and sway and swing, back and forth, subservient and subjective to the force imparted by those little leaves. And so did the President and the government stand against war, but the people, filled with a lofty sentiment believed that Cuba should and must of right be free. The influence was irresistible, the public will was supreme, and, as the trunk to the leaves, so the government bent to the general force and the war was upon us; a war to set a people free; a war to establish a new government of the people that should survive; a war waged not for conquest but for humane sentiment only; a war for holy principle, the like of which never was fought before.

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We gloriously won—the right must ever win—and for that war and by reason of it, we feel that the red in that flag glows with a deeper and brighter glory, the white is purer with the purity of the sentiment of that war, and from the heavenly blue, the stars of the statehood shine with a more resplendent brilliancy than ever before. (Applause and cheers).

THE TOASTMASTER: I beg to say, gentlemen, that our old friend and honored citizen, President Seth Low, will be here in a very few minutes. I received an assurance from him to that effect a short time ago.

We will now have the pleasure of drinking to the toast "The Ladies," which will be responded to by the Rev. Dr. Howard Duffield.

"THE LADIES."

"Were I the monarch of all earth
And master of the swelling sea,
I would not estimate their worth,
Oh woman! half the price of thee.

Address by the Rev. Howard Duffield, D. D.

Mr. President, Mr. Toastmaster and Fellow-diners, I was impressed by a remark of the Toastmaster a few moments ago. He said that New Jersey was the cradle of the silk industry. It was my cradle, too. So that instead of coming among you as a stranger, I feel as though I had belonged to your Association from my birth.

I have been wondering what was the relation between theology and silk, and it occurred to me that possibly so far as I was concerned, it lay in the fact that down at our church we are old-fashioned enough to have the minister wear a silk gown on Sunday. (Laughter).

It is a great pleasure to me to be here to-night. I recall previous invitations from mercantile interests in this city, which I have been compelled to decline. At the time of the Sound Money Campaign some of my friends in the dry goods district invited me to march with them in that magnificent procession. My heart was with them, but as my chief business in life was the manufacture of sermons, as the goods I chiefly handled were pulpit productions, I feared that if I should march with the drygoods men some son of Belial would think that I was a dealer in ecclesiastical drygoods.

There have been gentlemen here representing vast interests. We have heard from the State of Pennsylvania, from the Nutmeg State, and from my native State. But I am here to speak for the state of matrimony, which in some respects has a claim that is superior to that exercised by the States which these gentlemen have so ably represented, for, I take it, that this State does more good than any one of the others or all combined to protect and foster the infant industries of this country. (Laughter). I have heard it said that there are three great boxes which rule the world, the jury box, the cartridge box, and the bandbox, and I am not certain but that the kind of ammunition contained in the bandbox renders it the most dangerous of the three. (Laughter).

In this year of grace we scarcely need any eloquence of words in responding to this toast. We have simply to remember with what heroic

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chivalry women have played their part in the war just ended. (Applause.). We have only to recall the brave enthusiasm of those who went to the front and shared the dangers and the difficulties of the battlefield; and the noble self-sacrifice of those who with even greater heroism stayed sleepless and heart-broken at home waiting to hear the news from the front, but saying to those they loved dearer than life to go and fight for their country's honor and for the blessing of mankind. (Applause).

Gentlemen, I have heard that the proper toast for "The ^{*}Ladies" at the present day, in view of the many movements towards woman's rights as they are called, is this: "The Ladies, once our superior, now our equals." Far be it from me to present to you so ungallant a proposition. If I were called upon from this time forth to toast the ladies, I should certainly say, "God bless the Ladies, dear souls, they are fine as silk." (Laughter and cries of "Sure"). Now, suppose that the subject of the ladies be left with Hobson. (Laughter). When I was invited to speak to-night I asked the Committee, "Well, what do you want me to speak about?" They informed me that I could talk upon anything; that I could have a roving commission, start here and go to the Philippines if I wanted to. Let us start here, then, first. I am impressed to-night, as I look at this splendid company of men and think of the interests you represent, by the fact that America, which is ordinarily supposed to be an agricultural and farming country, is in reality the greatest manufacturing country in the world (Applause). Yesterday when our country numbered but 200,000 people, there were so many Yankee notions sprung upon the world, that Great Britain instituted commercial laws to prevent the spread of Colonial manufacture. To-day, we have the material, and we have the factories, and we have the means of supplying manufactured products to the world. We have silver enough in our mines to silver-plate the planet; we have machinery enough to run the solar system; we have timber enough in our wood yard to supply kindling to keep all the nations of the earth warm and I argue from what I have heard to-night, that we can produce in this land silk enough to clothe with garments of the latest fashion, all the inhabitants of those islands of the sea which are coming into our possession, who are now perhaps scantily but beautifully clad in their native modesty (Laughter and Applause). And all this development, all this wonderful development of the United States, a large branch of which is represented by this company to-night has taken place in but a day. There are men living at this hour who have spoken to men whose grandfathers knew those that went to the funeral of the first white child born in New England. In this span of a few generations those huts of the Pilgrims have developed into magnificent cities. Gentlemen, Spain owned the Philippines fifty years before the Pilgrims touched New England. All this magnificent development under American ideas, with Spain having a century start of America in the Philippines, and yet to-day they are more than ten centuries behind us! As Congressman Russell said, it is impossible to keep out of our minds the situation at Washington, and without going far into political matters, let me call your attention to the fact that the opposition to the government to-day would be tremendously comical were it not creating a situation so dreadfully critical. When you look at the elements that compose it, if it were not for the seriousness of the questions involved, you could not

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withhold a laugh. The future historian looking back to this period will with a smile chronicle the strange allies that have joined hands in opposition to the inevitable and triumphant forward movement of the American idea. It is a strange thing that Mr. Bryan should oppose expansion when he holds to the idea that 60 cents can be expanded until it is worth 100. (Laughter). It is a strange thing that Mr. Cleveland should oppose expansion, for the only imperialistic effort of the United States government, the only bit of empire tinkering that the United States ever lent itself to was when he undertook to put Mrs. Dominus upon the throne of the Sandwich Islands, although she had announced her intention of beheading all the members of the republican government as soon as he should have accomplished his beneficent purpose. (laughter). It is a singular thing, too, that Senator Vest should oppose expansion—or, perhaps, it is not at all singular, because expansion has probably troubled many a vest before now. (Laughter). But it is passing strange to think of the Senator from Massachusetts leading a Falstaff's regiment of this kind, composed of such remarkable recruits, and it is a question to-day which is the most curious company of soldiers in the world, the insurgents led by Aguinaldo in the Philippines or the insurgents led by the Senator from Massachusetts in the Senate Chamber. (Laughter). It would seem as though the Senator has forgotten his glorious career, and his speeches made only this past Summer. It painfully reminds me of the condition of the gentleman who changed his religion and thereby held himself up to a singular contempt. He joined the Presbyterian, it is said, and wore out the knees of his trousers praying, and then he joined the Methodist and wore out the seat of his trousers backsliding (Laughter).

Now, this single word in closing. This company of silk manufacturers represent the peculiar American idea. Your manufacture takes the humblest elements, the worm and the leaf, and converts them into the choicest products. So the American idea is to take the humblest and the least favored of our kind and lift them up into beauty and into 'civilization. (Applause). The invasion of arms in distant parts of the globe is to be followed by an invasion of industries. The muskets are to be followed by the loom. The ships of war are to be succeeded by the merchant marine. The American idea of liberal education, of religious freedom, of industrial civilization is to uplift a nation that if left to itself will fall far back behind where even Spain held it. We are about to demonstrate to the world at large through the agency of just such organizations as you represent, that great as America is in manufacture, and in the creation and expansion of commercial prosperity, she is still greater when she stoops down to lift up the needy. Great as a warrior, greater still is she as a civilizer. Beautiful and queenly as she is wearing the panoply of battle she is still more splendid when she dons the raiment of peace. (Applause).

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THE TOASTMASTER: It is very evident that a toastmaster this evening, at this stage of the game, is totally unnecessary. I told you I had received the assurance of our old friend that he would certainly be here, and now I invite your attention to the Hon. Seth Low. (Applause and cheers.)

“The Silk Industry.”

Work for some good, be it ever so slowly;
Cherish some flower, be it ever so lowly;
Labor—for labor is noble and holy.

Response by President Seth Low, Columbia University.

Mr. Chairman and Friends of the Silk Industry: It is a very sincere pleasure to me to be able to join you this evening. In the first place, I feel as if in coming back among you I had renewed my youth. I heard the gratifying assurance upon my right just now that I am young yet. I can remember yet, Mr. Lambert, when you thought I was very young and very fresh. I recall with great vividness the formation of this Association. I remember, as though it were but yesterday, one of the incidents of that meeting and others who were present may recall it too.

Mr. John Ryle, the old pioneer of the industry, was in the chair. (Applause). The question was raised as to whether every member of a firm would be eligible for membership in the Association, or whether each firm would be represented as a unit. Mr. Ryle heard the question propounded and stood up, as one might imagine Mr. Pickwick as sometimes standing, with his hand under his coat tail, and said: “The Chair is decidedly of the opinion that every member of each firm is eligible for membership in the Association.” Then his interrogator said, “Well, Mr. Chairman, in that case some of these firms with half a dozen members will come into the Association and outvote the firms consisting of one or two.” That staggered the good chairman for a moment, but he was equal to the occasion. He looked at his questioner again and said, “The Chair, sir, is decidedly of the opinion that that would be an incident of the situation—not one of the objects to be attained by the Association.” (Laughter).

I said that it renewed my youth to be here, and so it does, for my acquaintance with the silk industry began almost immediately after I went into my father's counting house upon graduating from college. I used to know the veterans of the trade of that day. I have spoken of John Ryle. How many of them have joined the majority since then? When I think of that it seems to me as if I were an old man already, rather than so young. I remember A. B. Strange and B. B. Tilt and Thomas N. Dale and Robert Hamil and Mr. Booth and August Soleliac and George B. Skinner and William Strange, who left us only the other day, and William Ryle. I see that his son, William T. Ryle, has joined his father very recently. It is a long catalogue of names that are as familiar to me as they are to you, and in my eyes as in yours, they stand for vivid personalities, and from the point of view of those who are proud of what has been accomplished by the silk manufacturers of the United States, those men are pillars in the temple of this industry. There are many faces before me that I do not know, and they, also

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have helped to bring about the wonderful extension of the silk business, of which the Secretary of the Association has notified me. But let us not forget in the day of our great prosperity the pioneers who fought the difficult battles of the beginnings of the industry in this country (Applause). Some of them, I am happy to know, are still living. I see my old friend, Mr. Ira Dimock, at the table, and Catholina Lambert (Applause). (A voice; "He's all right"). Well, he always was all right. We often held his six months paper in very large amounts, but the paper was all right too. (Applause). Mr. Cheney also I see is here (Applause) and Mr. Albert Tilt and Mr. M. M. Belding and Mr. John N. Stearns (Applause). Mr. Franklin Allen, also, I am glad to see is once more associated with the industry and with the Silk Association of America. He was the first Secretary of the Association, and during both of my terms as Mayor of Brooklyn he was my most efficient private secretary. I congratulate the Association that he is again connected with it. But I should become as garrulous as they say the old become if I were to confine my memories to those early years. Certainly they are very pleasant and very interesting memories to me. I believe that I was elected a director of this Association in 1875, and served as director until I was elected Mayor of Brooklyn in 1881. (Applause). That incident really terminated my connection with the silk trade, for after finishing that epoch in my life, I never again, I believe, had direct connection with the silk industry.

Mr. Homer has put into my hands the announcement of the annual dinner of the Silk Association of America for the year 1880, and the committee to arrange for the dinner consisted, I see, in the order named, of myself and Briton Richardson and William Ryle. Mr. Richardson is another man of whom I should have spoken, a man to whom the industry is under very great obligations (Applause). But even silk men cannot answer every question. I recollect asking Mr. Richardson on one occasion why it was that the seller was expected to pay the brokerage, for my observation was that the broker always worked for the buyer. (Laughter). Mr. Richardson was a man of great resource, but I do not recollect that he ever answered that question to my satisfaction as an importer.

Well, in 1872, when this Association was founded the value of the silk manufacture of this country was about twenty-five millions of dollars. By 1880 it had grown to thirty-five millions of dollars. In eight years it had increased by ten millions of dollars, and the value of the raw product at that time on the average was something over \$6 a pound. In ten years more, by 1890, the production had almost doubled, and by 1898, I understand that the estimate of the out turn of the mills was \$80,000,000; while raw silk averaged in value only a little over \$3 a pound. (A voice: "we have changed that"). I understand, if I interpret the suggestion aright, that any one who has silk to sell at \$3 a pound may find a good market. (Applause and laughter). Now an industry that in thirty years has really more than quadrupled itself, value for value, assuming the raw product to be at the same price as before, has made very wonderful strides, and it is interesting to think that such strides have been made in this country, in an article which in many of its uses is an article of luxury rather than of necessity. I suppose, however, that you maintain that silk is now so very cheap that it is an article of necessity to most people. It is not very hard to lay one's

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hands upon the reasons for this great growth. In the first place I think it is due to the fact that the raw material of the industry always has been free. Fortunately, I think, for the silk industry of this country, the silk worm is not very active on this side of the Atlantic, nor on this side of the Pacific. The consequence is that raw silk has always entered the country free, and you have had the advantage of a raw material which you could buy on the same terms as the countries with which you had to compete. This is especially interesting, because in France, for instance, they produce a good deal of their own raw material, and yet you draw it from the very doors of the mills there and make it into ribbons and into broad goods here.*

I think another reason for the great growth of this industry, which is common if you please, to all of our manufacturers, and yet it is worth noting, is this: Lyons, used to think—I don't know what it thinks now—but it used to think it knew all about the manufacture of silk. It was not thought worth while for a Lyons manufacturer to trouble himself about what they were doing in Zurich or in Crefeld. The people of Zurich were equally sure that they knew it all, and so were those of Crefeld. The result was they never learned from one another. But when those goods made in all three places, reached these shores, they came to a country that understood very well that it did not know it all, so that our manufacturers were ready to learn, not only from Lyons, but also from Crefeld and from Zurich. In other words it is the teachableness of the American silk manufacturer that has made him great. It is an illustration in the material world of that spiritual saying, that "Whosoever would be great among you must be like a little child." One of the great characteristics of childhood is teachableness, and this industry like so many others in America, has become great because it was willing to learn.

Then of course the natural aptitude of the American for machine making and machine use has benefitted this industry as it has so many others. In this connection I think it probable that the silk industry has benefitted, if I may use an illustration, that I heard last fall, by "knowing junk when it sees it." (Laughter). The gentlemen who used that phrase, in my hearing, said that he was traveling on a train in England weighing 300 tons; and it had two locomotives, two engineers and two firemen. He said: "Just think of it, Mr. President—two engineers, and two firemen and two locomotives to draw a train of 300 tons. Why those engines were junk, and they didn't know it." (Laughter). That is the case I am sure with a good deal of machinery. It is a good deal better to recognize some machinery as junk than to keep on using it, and that again is something that the Americans, I think, have understood more generally than their foreign competitors. Those seem to me briefly the reasons—some of the reasons certainly, why this industry has grown as it has.

Of course back of all that are the men who have been operating the machinery and managing the business. It was a common thing last summer to hear a great deal of "the man behind the gun." The man behind the loom has been just as important a factor in the building up of the silk industry in the United States. (Applause). I used to tell the friends of my youth in this Association that it troubled me a little to hear them speaking of the people at work in their factories as hands—that they had so many "hands"—and I used to say to them that when they had half as many heads they would be

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better off. At all events I was very much impressed in a trip I made through France to find that they called so many of their workmen artists, and it is the artist who makes the best piece of silk goods, I fancy, the world over. So that in a great industry it is not only the hands, but the head, and the trained head and the trained hand which make success, and all those things have been brought to bear in this case. I was interested in the suggestion which I heard Dr. Duffield make, that the silk industry was a type of the genius of this country in raising the ignoble, if you please, to something that is fine and beautiful, because you take the mulberry leaf and the silk worm and convert them into a robe of beauty for a princess. The silk industry does even more than that. It takes the waste silk and makes beautiful things out of that, and it takes the pierced cocoon, something that has been thrown away as useless, and makes a thing of beauty out of that, and in that sense I wish that this great industry might be a type of what all of our civilization shall one day be, as we learn to take the pierced cocoons of humanity, recognize in them a common brotherhood, and make out of them things that the best of men shall value and esteem.. (Great applause).

THE TOASTMASTER : Gentlemen, the regular toasts of the evening have been attended to and gracefully terminated by our friend and fellow-member, President Low, but ere we leave here to night I will ask you all to join in singing "Auld Lang Syne."

And thus the XXVII Annual Banquet of the Association terminated happily. The singing and choruses during the evening were a delightful feature of the occasion.

The following telegrams from guests who had been invited, but were unable to attend, were also read :

From the Attorney-General of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 1, 1899.

GEN. J. W. CONGDON,

Paterson, N. J.

I find to my great regret that I shall be detained here to-morrow by stress of public business, and so cannot be present at silk dinner. I am very sorry to be deprived of so great a pleasure.

JOHN W. GRIGGS.

From Senator Aldrich of Rhode Island.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 2, 1899.

Mr. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

Broadway and Broome Street, New York.

Unavoidably but imperatively detained here by important vote on matters pertaining to the Treaty. Regret exceedingly that it is not possible for me to keep my engagement for this evening.

NELSON W. ALDRICH.

*IMPORTATIONS OF RAW SILK IN FISCAL YEARS,
1875 to 1898.
In Weight and Values.*

Fiscal Years Ending June 30	Pounds.	Amount.
1875	1,101,681	\$4,504,306
1876	1,354,991	5,424,408
1877	1,186,170	6,792,937
1878	1,182,750	5,103,084
1879	1,893,311	8,390,322
1880	2,562,246	12,024,699
1881	2,531,617	10,889,675
1882	2,887,776	12,885,149
1883	3,255,324	14,042,696
1884	3,222,546	12,481,496
1885	3,424,076	12,421,739
1886	4,754,626	17,232,505
1887	4,599,574	18,687,245
1888	5,172,929	19,151,033
1889	5,329,646	18,544,025
1890	5,943,360	23,285,099
1891	4,917,688	17,994,654
1892	7,521,342	24,321,494
1893	7,422,430	29,055,557
1894	4,956,875	15,627,822
1895	7,974,810	22,029,068
1896	8,000,621	26,246,902
1897	6,513,612	18,496,944
1898	10,315,162	31,446,800

The Silk Association of America, Silk Exchange Building, Broadway, cor.
Broome Street, New York City.

*IMPORTATIONS OF SPUN SILK IN FISCAL YEARS,
1875-1898.*

Weight and Value.

<i>Fiscal Years Ending June 30.</i>	<i>Rate of Duty.</i>	<i>Lbs.</i>	<i>Foreign Invoice Values.</i>	<i>Amount of Duty Collected.</i>
1875	35 per cent. . .	5,737	15,796	\$5,528 60
1876	" . . .	2,516	7,072	2,475 20
1877	" . . .	10,299	31,081	10,878 35
1878	" . . .	23,142	77,158	27,095 30
1879	" . . .	20,075	57,867	20,253 45
1880	" . . .	37,239	111,999	39,199 65
1881	" . . .	19,325	60,830	21,290 50
1882	" . . .	14,726	47,296	16,553 60
1883	" . . .	43,812	126,832	44,391 20
1884	30 " . . .	91,750	189,722	56,916 75
1885	" . . .	78,890	226,412	67,923 50
1886	" . . .	178,383	442,310	132,693 00
1877	" . . .	172,617	441,299	132,389 90
1888	" . . .	197,139	578,950	173,685 22
1889	" . . .	274,362	659,045	197,713 50
1890	" . . .	411,621	883,644	265,093 20
1891	30 and 35 per cent.	856,706	1,821,421	617,806 94
1892	35 per cent. . .	489,652	1,093,384	382,684 00
1893	" . . .	758,502	1,338,851	468,598 00
1894	" . . .	437,428	719,390	251,786 00
1895	30 and 35 per cent.	843,647	1,239,619	377,846 00
1896	30 per cent. . .	782,796	998,604	299,581 20
1897	" . . .	801,336	1,083,616	325,084 80
1898	Various . . .	956,974	1,176,677	\$449,328 66

The Silk Association of America, Silk Exchange Building, Broadway, cor.
Broome Street, New York City.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK IN THE YEARS 1891-1897.

	Average of 5 years, 1881-85.	Average of 5 years, 1886-90.	Average of 5 years, 1891-95.	1896,	1897.
	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.	Kg.
<i>Europe</i>	3,620,674	4,340,000	4,464,800	4,263,000	3,840,000
<i>viz.</i> : France	630,762	692,000	746,800	782,000	620,000
Italy	2,760,400	3,310,600	3,375,200	3,083,000	2,916,000
Austria	152,512	265,200	257,000	295,000	231,000
Spain	86,000	72,200	85,800	103,000	73,000
<i>Levant</i>	699,800	700,000	1,023,400	1,430,000	1,346,000
<i>viz.</i> : Brussa		186,000	264,800	470,000	316,000
Adrianapolis }					
Salonica }	240,800	122,000	181,200	215,000	115,000
Bulgaria }					37,000
Syria		303,600	400,200	420,000	490,000
Greece	254,000	18,800	32,200	40,000	43,000
Caucasus					240,000
Persia (<i>Export only</i>)	205,000	69,600	145,000	285,000	105,000
<i>Asia, Export only (not production)</i>	5,302,400	6,335,000	8,026,600	8,089,000	8,937,000
<i>viz.</i> : China, Shanghai (excluding Tussah) Canton	2,446,800	2,567,000	3,426,600	3,276,000	3,387,000
Japan, Yokohama	894,800	1,227,800	1,377,600	1,650,000	1,853,000
India, Calcutta	1,359,800	2,056,800	2,961,400	2,893,000	3,406,000
	599,000	483,400	261,000	270,000	291,000
Grand Total, reduced to pounds	21,228,650	25,070,500	29,786,619	30,375,528	31,127,092

The Silk Association of America, Silk Exchange Building, Broadway, cor. Broome Street, New York City.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN SILK

GOODS, 1875 to 1898,

*Giving Foreign Invoice Values, Revenue Duties to the Government,
and Average Rate of Duty thereon, reduced to ad valorem.*

Fiscal Years Ending June 30th.	Foreign Invoice Values.	Amount of Duties Collected.	Average ad valorem r'te of duty per cent.
1875	24,516,416	\$14,037,998	57.26
1876	23,709,220	13,872,984	58.51
1877	21,749,828	12,800,603	58.85
1878	20,548,583	12,151,042	59.13
1879	23,630,411	14,016,209	59.31
1880	31,460,947	18,556,398	58.98
1881	32,377,226	19,038,666	58.89
1882	38,328,251	22,633,137	59.05
1883	33,307,112	19,654,946	59.01
1884	38,030,574	18,962,210	49.86
1885	28,106,798	14,000,210	49.81
1886	28,055,855	13,938,097	49.68
1887	31,264,277	15,540,301	49.71
1888	32,942,629	16,351,685	49.64
1889	34,956,729	17,342,572	49.61
1890	38,246,787	18,945,959	49.54
1891	37,300,387	19,368,764	51.93
1892	31,442,180	16,965,637	53.96
1893	37,919,949	20,310,259	53.56
1894	24,160,529	12,824,085	53.08
1895	31,023,148	14,739,550	47.51
1896	26,627,732	12,504,006	46.96
1897	26,517,093	12,421,970	46.85
1898	22,635,047	12,230,322	54.03

The Silk Association of America, Silk Exchange Building, Broadway, cor.
Broome Street, New York City.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION FOREIGN SILK GOODS UNDER DINGLEY TARIFF ACT, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, BEING MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION, AND WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.
WITH THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE SAME.

No. of Class Schedules.	A.	E.	ARTICLES.	Rates of duty	Quantities	Invoice Values.	Duty Collected.	AVERAGE.	
								Value per unit of quality.	Ad valorem rate of duty.
Silk Manufactures of:									
SILK, NOT RAW—									
{	1711		Partially manufactured from cocoons, or from waste silk, and not further advanced or manufactured than carded or combed silk.....	40 cents per pound.....	156	180.00	62.40	1.21	33.02
			Sewing silk, and silk threads or yarns of ever description.....	30 per cent.....	7,212	11 219.86	3 365.96	1.56	30
{	1712		Spun silk, in skeins, or cups, or on beams.....	30 per cent.....	75,159	108,615.00	32,584.50	1.44	30
			SPUN SILK, IN SKEINS, COPS, WARPS OR ON BEAMS—						
{	1713		Valued not exceeding \$1 per pound.....	20 cents per lb. and 15 p. ct.....	340,516	249,972.00	165,599.08	7.94	42.24
			Valued over \$1 and not exceeding \$1.50 per pound.....	30 cents per lb. and 15 p. ct.....	291,717	401,253.00	137,702.86	1.38	36.81
{	1715		Valued over \$1.50 and not exceeding \$2 per pound.....	40 cents per lb. and 15 p. ct.....	242,782	401,900.00	137,377.57	1.66	39.16
			Valued over \$2 and not exceeding \$2.50 per pound.....	50 cents per lb. and 15 p. ct.....	6,849	14,934.00	5,664.60	2.18	37.93
{	1716		Valued over \$2.50 per pound.....	60 cents per lb. and 15 p. ct.....	1	3.00	1.05	3.00	35
			All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 35 per cent.....	35 per cent.....		1,140.00	399.00	.....	35
{	1718		Thrown silk, not more advanced than singles, tram, or organzine, twisted and floss.....	30 per cent.....	18,637	35 628.27	10,688.53	1.91	30
			Goods made of silk, or of which silk is the component material of chief value, not specially provided for—						
VELVETS, PLUSHES. AND OTHER PILE FABRICS—									
{	1720		Plushes.....	{ \$1 per pound.....	4,075	7,127.00	4 075.00	1.75	57.18
			Plushes on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per ct.....	{ \$1 per lb. and 15 per cent.....	22,468	45 321.00	29 265.65	2.02	64.57
{	1721		Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, and chenilles.....	50 per cent.....	7,664	29 849.50	14 924.50	3.89	50
			Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, and chenilles.....	{ \$1.50 per pound.....	35,058	81 935.00	52 587.00	2.34	64.18
{	1723		Velvets, velvet or plush ribbons, and chenilles on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent.....	{ \$1.50 per lb. and 15 p. ct.....	266,733	749 749.68	512 560.74	2.81	68.36
			Other.....	50 per cent.....	65,205	372,011.22	186 005.62	5.71	50
{	1724		Other.....	{ \$1.50 per pound.....	411	1,148.00	617.02	2.79	53.75
			Other on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per ct.....	{ \$1.50 per lb. and 15 per cent.....	405	1,514.00	834.00	3.71	55.09
{	1725		BINDINGS, including hat bands, beltings, bindings, bone casings, braces, cords and tassels, garters, gorings, suspenders, tubings, and webs and webbings, composed wholly or in part of silk, and whether composed in part of india rubber or otherwise, if not embrodered in any manner by hand or machinery.....	50 per cent.....	183	635.00	317.50	3.47	50
				45 per cent.....		28 854.00	12,984.30	.....	45
{	1726			50 per cent.....		975,057.60	487,528.80	.....	50

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, SILK EXCHANGE BUILDING, BROADWAY, COR. BROOME ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION FOREIGN SILK GOODS UNDER DINGLEY TARIFF ACT, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, BEING MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION, AND WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.
WITH THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE SAME.

No. of Class.. Schedules.		ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Invoice Values.	Duty Collected.	AVERAGE.		
A.	E.						Value per unit of quantity.	Ad val- orem rate of duty.	
268	{ 1727	Buttons.....	{ 45 per cent. 50 per cent.	.....	4 00 1,367.00	1 80 683.50	.....	45 50
		Dress and piece goods.....	45 per cent.	.....	240,342.00	108,153.90	.....	45
		FABRICS, WOVEN IN THE PIECE— Weighing not more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce per square yard..... lbs.. Other on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50 per cent. lbs.. <i>Weighting more than $\frac{1}{2}$ ounce and less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces per square yard</i> In the gum, or dyed in thread or yarn..... lbs.. Boiled off..... lbs.. Dyed or printed in the piece..... lbs.. Other on which specific duty is less than 50 per cent..... lbs.. <i>Weighting not less than $1\frac{1}{2}$ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per sq. yd.—</i> In the gum— Containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Containing more than 20 per cent and not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Dyed in the piece— Containing not more than 20 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Containing more than 20 per cent and not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Containing more than 30 per cent and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Boiled off or printed, containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Dyed in the thread or yarn— Black, except selvedges— Containing not more than 30 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Containing more than 30 and not more than 45 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk..... lbs.. Weighted to exceed original weight of the raw silk..... lbs..	{ 45 per cent. 50 per cent.
		
	
268	{ 1731 1732 1733	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		
		
		
		
265	{ 1734 1735 1736	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		
		
		
		
1737	{ 1737 1738 1739	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		
		
		
		
1740	{ 1740 1741	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		
		
		
		
1741	{ 1741 1742 1743	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		
		
		
		
1744	{ 1744 1745 1746	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
		
		
		
		

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, SILK EXCHANGE BUILDING, COR. BROOME, ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION FOREIGN SILK GOODS UNDER DINGLEY TARIFF ACT, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, BEING MERCHANDISE ENTERED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION, AND WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION,
WITH THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE SAME.

No. of Class. Schedules.	A.	E.	ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Invoice Values.	Duty Collected.	AVERAGE. Value ad val- per orem unit of rate of quantity duty.
268	1755		Weighting more than ½ ounce and less than 1 ⅓ ounces per square yard—					
			Boiled off.....lbs..	\$3 per lb. and 10 per cent...	12,099	61,068.00	42,403.80	5.05
266	1753		Dyed or printed in the piece.....lbs..	\$3.25 per lb. and 10 per cent.	1,490	8,379.00	5,680.40	5.62
			Weighting not less than 1 ⅓ ounces and not more than 8 ounces per square yard—					
267	1758		In the gum—					
			Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk.....lbs..	\$2.50 per lb. and 10 per cent.	133	444.98	377.00	3.35
263	1759		Dyed in the thread or yarn—					
			Black, except selvages—					
264	1761		Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk.....lbs..	\$3 per lb. and 10 per cent....	19,500	91,457.00	67,915.14	4.67
			Weight not increased beyond original weight of the raw silk.....lbs..					
267	1758		Other—					
			Containing more than 45 per cent in weight of silk—					
266	1757		Weighted to exceed original weight of the raw silk.....lbs..	\$2.25 per lb. and 10 per cent	50	78.00	120.30	1.56
			On which ordinary duty does not amount to 60 per cent.....	60 per cent.....		84,163.30	50,497.98	60
267	1758		Total handkerchiefs or mufflers, etc.....			299,705.58	199,077.92	66.42
			Laces and embroideries, neck ruffings, ruchings, nettings, and velings.....	50 per cent.....		194,911.18	97,455.59	50
263	1759		LACES, and articles made wholly or in part of lace, edgings, insertings, galloons, chiffons or other flouncings, nets, or nettings and velings, neck ruffings, ruchings, braids, fringes, trimmings, embroideries, and articles embroidered by hand or machinery, or tam-boured or appliqueed.....					
			RIBBONS.....	60 per cent.....		3,211,933.63	1,927,160.19	60
264	1761		Silk goods, ornamented with beads or spangles.....	45 per cent.....		72,836.00	32,776.20	45
			WEARING APPAREL—	50 per cent.....		1,738,369.25	879,184.63	50
267	1758		Knit goods made up wholly or in part by the tailor, seamstress or manufacturer.....	50 per cent.....		1,329.00	664.50	50
			Ready made clothing and other articles of wearing apparel.....	60 per cent.....		13,021.00	6,510.50	60
263	1759			50 per cent.....		236,596.06	171,957.64	50
				60 per cent.....		120,224.15	64,612.08	60
264	1761			60 per cent.....		1,398,236.37	838,931.82	60

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, SILK EXCHANGE BUILDING, BROADWAY, COR., BROOME ST., NEW YORK CITY.

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION FOREIGN SILK GOODS UNDER DINGLEY TARIFF ACT, FOR FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898, BEING MERCHANDISE
ENTERED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION, AND WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE FOR CONSUMPTION.
WITH THE DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE SAME.

No. of Class. Schedules.	A. I. F.	ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	Quantities.	Invoice Values.	Duty Collected.	AVERAGE.	
							Value	Ad val- orem unit of rate of quantity duty.
1762		All other, not specially provided for.....	{ 45 per cent. 50 per cent.	.....	686,284.53	308,883.04	.....	45
385		Total silk, manufactures of.....	Dutiable.....	.....	1,613,614.52	806,807.27	.....	50
		SILK, UNMANUFACTURED:						54.63
		Cocoons.....	Free.....	10,401	3,999.00	.....	.381	.....
386		Raw, or as reeled from the cocoon, but not doubled, twisted, or ad- vanced in manufacture in any way.....	Free.....	10,315,163	31,446,800.11	.....	3.05	.....
387		Waste.....	{ Free..... 30 per cent	1,762,297	660,267.21	.....	.375	.....
		Do.....		6,245	4,530.00	1,359.00	.725	32
		Total silk, unmanufactured.....	{ Free..... Dutiable.....	12,087,951	32,111,066.32	.....	2.66	.....
				6,245	4,530.00	1,359.00	.725	30

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, SILK EXCHANGE BUILDING, BROADWAY, COR. BROOME ST., NEW YORK CITY.

DUTIABLE SILK IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR NINE MONTHS ENDING MARCH 31, 1899, BEING IMPORTED MERCHANDISE
ENTERED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION ON ARRIVAL, AND WITHDRAWN FROM WAREHOUSE FOR
CONSUMPTION, WITH DUTIES COLLECTED ON THE SAME.

Class No. Schedule E.	ARTICLES.	Rates of duty.	Quantities. Pounds.	Pound Value.	Invoice Values.	Duty Collected.	AVERAGE DUTY.	
							per lb	ad val.
1712,	Sewing Silk and silk threads or yarns of every description.....	30 per cent.....	1,825	.58	1,067	320.10	175	30.
1713,	<i>Spun Silk in Skeins, Cops, Warps or on Bams—</i>							
1714,	Value not exceeding \$1.00 per lb.....	20c per pound and 15 per ct.....	189,143	.74	140,383	58,886.05	311	41.2
1715,	Value over \$1.00 and not exceeding 1.50 per lb.....	30c per pound and 15 per ct.....	337,944	1.35	539,404	200,293.80	503	37.1
1716,	" " 1.50 " 2.00 per lb.....	40c per pound and 15 per ct.....	159,650	1.696	270,864	104,489.60	653	38.2
1717,	" " 2.00 " 2.50 per lb.....	50c per pound and 15 per ct.....	7,007	2.13	14,932	5,743.80	819	38.4
1718,	* All on which ordinary duty does not amount to 35 per ct.....	35 per cent.....			571	139.85		35.
1719,	Thrown silk not more advanced than singles, tram or orgauzine, twist and floss.....	30 per cent.....	5,619	1.39	7,811	2,343.37	417	30.
	<i>Velvets, Pushes and other pile fabrics—</i>							
1720,	At specific duty.....	\$1.00 per lb. and 15 per ct.....						
1722,	At ad valorem.....	\$150 per lb. and 15 per ct.....	341,117	2.734	932,808	632,322.70	1,834	67.6
1721, 1723, 1725	Bandings, including hat bands, bindings, &c.....	50 per cent.....	57,389	5.932	340,358	170,179.00	2,905	50.
1726,	Buttons.....	50 per cent.....			718,026	353,013.00		50.
1727,	<i>Fabrics Lined in the Thread or Yarn—</i>				913	456.50		50.
1742-3,	Black silks, containing less than 45 per cent. in weight of silk.....	75c and 1.10 per pound.....	284,521	1.35	385,946	221,995.85	.78	57.5
1744-5,	do containing more than 45 per cent.....	1.50 and 3.00.....	339,951	2.81	1,012,673	357,005.50	1,317	55.
1746-7,	Colored silks containing less than 45 per cent.....	90c and 1.30.....	38,975	2.017	193,702	113,012.30	1,141	56.5
1748-9,	do containing more than 45 per cent.....	2.25 and 3.00.....	186,945	3.967	741,252	427,819.50	2,238	57.7
	<i>Fabrics in the gum—</i>							
1731-6,	Containing less than 45 per cent.....	50c, 65c and 90c per pound.....	338,128	.971	328,407	174,473.25	.515	53.1
1737,	Containing more than 45 per cent.....	2.50 per pound.....	2,783	4.687	13,047	6,937.50	2.50	53.2
	<i>Fabrics dyed in the piece, or boiled off, or printed—</i>							
1738-40,	Containing less than 45 per cent.....	60c, 80c and 1.10 per pound.....	709,797	1.09	774,133	443,577.00	.694	57.2
1730, 1741,	Containing more than 45 per cent.....	3.00 and 3.25.....	292,671	4.851	1,40,945	833,415.50	2,915	60.
1731-2,								

THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA. SILK EXCHANGE BUILDING, BROADWAY, COR. BROOME ST., NEW YORK CITY.

COMPARATIVE VIEW—IMPORTS OF SILK TEXTILES TO AMERICA

In Fiscal Years Ending June 30, 1898. Invoice of Values in Dollars.

<i>Countries.</i>	<i>1893.</i>	<i>1894.</i>	<i>1895.</i>	<i>1896.</i>	<i>1897.</i>	<i>1898.</i>	<i>Countries.</i>
France-----	\$16,701,173	\$10,075,371	\$11,651,048	\$10,643,832	\$11,323,087	\$10,842,946	France.
Germany-----	8,601,608	5,197,867	6,509,160	6,219,170	5,196,978	4,426,762	Germany.
Switzerland-----	5,252,557	3,830,451	4,559,833	3,610,873	3,276,675	3,495,734	Switzerland.
England-----	3,851,247	2,291,119	2,765,637	2,498,332	1,908,668	1,933,193	England.
Japan-----	3,347,834	1,170,781	4,775,338	2,804,906	2,758,964	2,068,668	Japan.
China-----	361,541	1,468,301	261,853	289,222	192,365	149,289	China.
All other Countries }	842,968	677,845	683,123	586,453	542,330	708,072	{ All other Countries.
Annual Imports---	\$38,958,928	\$24,711,735	\$31,205,992	\$26,652,788	\$25,199,067	\$23,624,664	

Foreign Invoice Values only are given, to which are to be added freight, revenue duty, importer's profit, and occasional advances on invoices, to represent cost to American consumer.

The Silk Association of America, Silk Exchange Building, Broadway, cor. Broome Street, New York City.

RESUME OF THE OPERATIONS OF THE SILK CONDITIONING HOUSES IN EUROPE.
1881-1898. (From July 1 to June 30th).

	Average of 5 years, 1881-2—85-6.		Average of 5 years, 1886-7—90-1.		Average of 5 years, 1891-2—95-6.		1896—1897.		1897—1898.	
	Kg.		Kg.		Kg.		Kg.		Kg.	
France—										
Lyons	.	4,699,852	.	5,116,594	.	6,041,200	.	6,210,820	.	6,680,348
St. Etienne	.	827,820	.	1,150,369	.	1,187,690	.	1,218,896	.	1,121,941
Italy—										
Milan	.	3,558,834	.	4,610,979	.	5,976,930	.	6,712,165	.	7,425,940
Turin	.	683,323	.	578,704	.	541,450	.	520,609	.	546,890
Switzerland—										
Zurich	.	876,574	.	1,128,996	.	1,257,950	.	1,418,697	.	1,473,520
Basle	.	412,316	.	489,829	.	617,580	.	576,788	.	605,285
Germany—										
Crefeld	.	521,538	.	601,095	.	654,400	.	657,510	.	760,950
Elberfeld	.	227,131	.	306,053	.	428,280	.	457,541	.	519,830
Austria—										
Vienna	.	112,907	.	156,120	.	242,820	.	231,937	.	258,325
Various	.	1,493,725	.	1,353,580	.	1,302,350	.	1,395,954	.	1,460,566
Average Annual Total, reduced to pounds		29,564,508		34,145,064		36,939,315		42,759,621		45,961,323

The above includes tram and organzine as well as grege, and it is the custom in Europe to have every bale of silk conditioned whenever sold. Even though the same bale be sold several times, custom regulates its being conditioned each time.

The Silk Association of America, Silk Exchange Building, Broadway, cor. Broome Street, New York City.

Membership Roll,

Silk Association of America.

March 28, 1899.

Abegg & Rusch	92 Grand St., New York.
Adams, D. E.	77 Greene St., New York.
Aetna Silk Co.	Norfolk, Conn.
Ammonia Co. of Philadel-	
phia	Philadelphia, Pa.
Alexander Dye Works.	Lodi, N. J.
Anderson Bros.	Paterson, N. J.
Astoria Silk Works.	Long Island City, N. Y.
Atwood-Morrison Co.	Stonington, Conn.
Ashley & Bailey Mfg. Co. .	109 Spring St., New York.
Audiger & Meyer Silk Co. .	Paterson, N. J.
Auffmordt, C. A. & Co.	35 Greene St., New York.
Auger & Simon Silk Dye-	
ing Co.	Paterson, N. J.
Barlow, Ed. M.	103 Greene St., New York.
Belding Bros. & Co.	455 Broadway, New York.
Bethlehem Silk Co.	Bethlehem, Pa.
Beckett, David Silk Co.	Paterson, N. J.
Boettger & Hinze Silk Dye-	
ing Co.	500 Broome St., New York.
Bourdis, J. & Co.	29 Mercer St., New York.
Brainerd & Armstrong Co. .	New London, Conn.
Brown, I. D. & Son Co.	Middletown, Conn.
Cardinal & Becker.	Paterson, N. J.
Caesar, H. A. & Co.	22 Greene St., New York.
Catoir Silk Co.	445 Broome St., New York.
Cedar Cliff Silk Co.	Paterson, N. J.
Champlain Silk Mills	Whitehall, N. Y.

Cheney Bros. South Manchester, Conn.
 China & Japan Trading Co. 34 Burling Slip, New York.
 Crew, Alfred Silk Finish-
 ing & Piece Dyeing
 Works Paterson, N. J.
 Coehen & Balthasar 480 Broome St., New York.
 Cozzens, Elbers & Prankard. 472 Broome St., New York.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom
 Works Worcester, Mass.
 Dexter, Lambert & Co. 35 Greene St., New York.
 De Veer, H. Wool Exchange Bld'g, New York
 Doshin Silk Co. 50 Howard St., New York.
 Dunlap & Co Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Eastwood, Benj Paterson, N. J.
 Eastside Silk Dyeing &
 Printing Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Eggena, Ferd. 445 Broome St., New York.
 Empire Silk Works Paterson, N. J.
 Erskine, John & Co. Weehawken, N. J.
 Ernstein, L. & Bro. 134 Spring St., New York.
 Eureka Silk Co. 542 Broadway, New York.
 Feldstein, A. & Co. 43 Mercer St., New York.
 Fichter & Martin Bethlehem, Pa.
 Fleitmann & Co. 490 Broome St., New York.
 Frank & Dugan 69 Greene St., New York.
 Gerli, E. & Co. 52 Greene St., New York.
 German Artistic Weaving
 Co. 274 Church St., New York.
 Grund, Ernst 445 Broome St., New York.
 Greeff & Co. 106 Spring St., New York.
 Griswold Worsted Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Grimshaw Bros. Paterson, N. J.
 Gwalter, H. L. & Co. 16 Mercer St., New York.
 Gudebrod Bros. Co. 7 Lafayette Pl., New York.
 Guerin, Vve. et fils. 101 Greene St., New York.
 Guichard, A. & Co. 92 Greene St., New York.
 Hackenburg, W. B. & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Hadden & Co. 356 Broadway, New York.
 Haenichen Bros. Paterson, N. J.
 Haskell Silk Co. Westbrook, Me.
 Hall, I. A. & Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Hand, John & Sons. Paterson, N. J.

Hamil & Booth Co..... Paterson, N. J.
 Hanssen, H. J..... 32 Mercer St., New York.
 Hess, Goldsmith & Co.... 74 Greene St., New York.
 Helvetia Silk Co..... Paterson, N. J.
 Heinemann, Oscar..... Chicago, Ill.
 Heidenrich, J..... 421 West 53d St., New York.
 Hopper & Scott. Paterson, N. J.
 Hooley, B. & Son... .. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Holland Mfg. Co..... 561 Broadway, New York.
 Holbrook Mfg. Co..... 470 Washington St., New York.
 Hoeninghaus & Curtiss.... 469 Broome St., New York.
 Iwahara, Kenzo..... 445 Broome St., New York.
 Iselin, Wm. & Co..... 1 Greene St., New York.
 Jardine, Matheson & Co... 74 Wall St., New York.
 Jackson, Jas. & Sons..... Paterson, N. J.
 Jennings Lace Works.... Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Johnson, Cowdin & Co... 121 Spring St., New York.
 Kayser, Julius & Co..... 467 Broadway, New York.
 Kaltenbach & Stevens.... Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Klots Throwing Co..... 445 Broome St., New York.
 Knipscher & Maass. Paterson, N. J.
 Kursheedt Mfg. Co..... 143 West 19th St., New York.
 Laurel Silk Co... .. Paterson, N. J.
 Levy, E. & H..... 53 Greene St., New York.
 Levy, A. & M.. 84 Greene St., New York.
 Liberty Silk Co..... 469 Broome St., New York.
 Lincoln Silk Co..... Paterson, N. J.
 Loth, Joseph & Co..... 65 Greene St., New York.
 Lodi Chemical Co..... Platt St., New York.
 Mayhew, F. H..... Wortendyke, N. J.
 Meding Mfg. Co..... Paterson, N. J.
 Miesch Mfg. Co..... Paterson, N. J.
 Middleton & Smith..... 95 Front St., New York.
 Morimura, Arai & Co.... 100 Prince St., New York.
 Morrisiania Silk Mills.... 166th St. & Vanderbilt Ave., New York
 Murray, Russell..... 100 Grand St., New York.
 McCreery, James & Co.... 801 Broadway, New York.
 Naef Bros. Co Paterson, N. J.
 Newwitter & Migel..... Astoria, N. Y.
 Nonotuck Silk Co..... 841 Broadway, New York.
 New York Silk Condition-
 ing Works..... 13 Mercer St., New York.

O'Donoghue & Co.....79 Grand St., New York.
 Oelbermann, Dommerich &
 Co.....57 Greene St., New York.
 Oneida Community Co. Ltd. Kenwood, N. Y.
 Pagnon, J. E.....98 Mercer St., New York.
 Paladini, E. & Co.....29 Greene St., New York.
 Paterson Ribbon Co.....85 Greene St., New York.
 Passavant & Co.....85 Greene St., New York.
 Paragon Silk Co.....37 Greene St., New York.
 Paterson Reed & Harness
 Co.....Paterson, N. J.
 Pelgram & Meyer.....117 Spring St., New York.
 Peierls, S. & Co.....10 Greene St., New York.
 Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.....106 Spring St., New York.
 Phalanx Silk Mill.....Jersey City, N. J.
 Read & Lovatt Co.....445 Broome St., New York.
 Reiling, David & Schoen..453 Broome St., New York.
 Reimers, Otto & Co.....445 Broome St., New York.
 Rhenania Silk Mills.....College Point, N. Y.
 Rice, A. H. & Co.....Pittsfield, Mass.
 Richardson Silk Co.....546 Broadway, New York.
 Ross, E. J. Mfg. Co.....Port Oram, N. J.
 Roessler & Hasslacher
 Chemical Co.....100 William St., New York.
 Royal Weaving Co.....Pawtucket, R. I.
 Ryle, Wm. & Co.....54 Howard St., New York.
 Schwarzenbach, Huber &
 Co.....472 Broome St., New York.
 Schaum & Uhlinger.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 Scherr Bros.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 Schroeder, Wm. & Co.....469 Broome St., New York.
 Schefer, Schramm & Vogel.476 Broome St., New York.
 Sauquoit Silk Mfg. Co....Philadelphia, Pa.
 Simon, Herman Easton, Pa.
 Simon, Robert.....Weehawken, N. J.
 Singleton, Geo.....Dover, N. J.
 Skinner, Wm. Mfg. Co ..Holyoke, Mass.
 Smith & Kaufmann.....102 Prince St., New York.
 Strange, Wm. Co.....96 Prince St., New York.
 Stearns, John N. & Co....68 Greene St., New York.
 Stern, Pohly & Herman...Paterson, N. J.
 Susquehanna Silk Mills...57 Greene St., New York.

Taff, Alfred 69 Mercer St., New York.
 Vivanti, F. 84 Mercer St., New York.
 Walker & Co. 445 Broome St., New York.
 Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co. Paterson, N. J.
 William Silk Mfg. Co. 756 Broadway, New York.
 Widmer Bros. Paterson, N. J.
 Wolff, Chas. & Co. 64 Greene St., New York.
 Watson Machine Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Yokohama Specie Bank ... 67 Wall St., New York.

Honorary Members.

- 1874. *Tomita, Tetsnoski, Hon.....Tokio, Japan
- 1875. Hamil, Robert.....Paterson, N. J.
- 1877. *Takaki, Samro, Hon.....Yokohama, Japan
- 1878. Dale, Thos. N.....Paterson, N. J.
- 1878. Haywood, Geo. M.....New York City
- 1878. *Allen, Franklin.....Silk Exchange Building, N. Y.
- 1879. Ryle, John, Hon.....Paterson, N. J.
- 1882. *Sec. of the Silk Industry Association ... Paterson, N. J.
- 1882: *The Hon. Seth Low.....Columbia University, N. Y.

* Living in 1899.

Memorial Roll

of the Association since 1872.*

1872, May 10,	Wm. J. Horstmann.
1873, Oct. 3,	Benjamin Salter.
1874, June 20,	Charles Cheney.
1876, March 22,	Ward Cheney, 2nd Pres. of the Association.
“ July 10,	Benjamin Hooley.
1877, April 22,	Joseph Warner.
1879, March 7,	John Erskine.
“ July 17,	Thos. N. Dale, Vice-Pres. of the Association.
“ Sept. 30,	Benjamin B. Tilt.
1880, April 2,	Wm. A. Hadden.
“ Sept. 11,	Robert Hamil, Vice-Pres. of the Association.
1881, Aug. 3,	W. A. Griswold.
“ Aug. 16,	P. G. Givernaud.
“ Oct. 7,	J. Jackson Scott.
“ Nov. 5,	Wm. Ryle, Vice-Pres. of the Association.
1882, Dec. 13,	Samuel L. Hill.
1883, Feb. 5,	Wm. Macfarlane.
“ Sept. 6,	Joseph Lyman.
“ Nov. 21,	Lewis D. Brown.
1884, March 24,	Wm. H. Fogg.
“ April 16,	C. L. Bottum.
“ May 10,	John Fogg Twombly.
“ May 15,	George H. Burritt.
“ July 24,	Hon. John Hill, M. C.
1885, Jan. 18,	Auguste Soleliac.
“ May 7,	Jacob Aub.
1886, Feb. 2,	Albert B. Strange, Vice-Pres. of the Assn.
1887, Nov. 6,	Hon John Ryle, 1st Pres. of the Association.

1887, Nov. 16,	Charles R. Pelgram.
1888, May 2,	Wm. C. Wyckoff, 2nd Sec. of the Association.
“ Aug. 24,	Isaias Meyer.
“ Nov. 26,	Francis Pott.
1889, March 21,	George Rodney Hanks.
“ Nov. 1,	Anthony Bohem.
1890, Jan. 21,	Alfred T. Lilly.
“ Nov. 13,	Simeon W. Clapp.
1891, April 13,	George B. Skinner.
“ May 18,	Louis R. Stelle.
“ Dec. 18,	Louis Franke.
1892, Feb. 14,	S. M. Meyenberg.
1893, Jan. 7,	Abiel Abbott Low.
“ Aug. 27,	Denis O'Donoghue.
1894, July 14,	John Comby.
“ Aug. 20,	James Booth.
“ Oct. 19,	F. Oden Horstmann.
1895, May 12,	J. Phillips Mackay.
1896, Jan. 13,	E. W. Eaton.
“ April 8,	Henry B. Wilson.
“ July 21,	Franklin S. Hovey.
“ Sept. 27,	E. K. Rose.
“ Oct. 17,	Horatio N. Twombly.
1898, March 3,	Briton Richardson, Vice-President of the Association and its 3rd Secretary.
“ April 16,	W. P. Uhlinger.
“ June 8,	Antonio Giannetti.
“ June 14,	John T. Walker.
“ Aug. 3,	Philip Walmsley.
“ Aug. 14,	Chas. H. Meyer.
“ Aug. 30,	J. W. C. Seavey.
“ Sept. 21,	William T. Ryle.
1899, Jan. 16,	William Strange.
“ April 25,	Benjamin Eastwood.

*This list is admittedly incomplete, owing to dates of death of several members not being yet ascertained. Members will confer a favor by kindly supplying needed information for the next edition of our Memorial Roll.

F. A.

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SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA



T W E N T Y - E I G H T H
A N N U A L R E P O R T O F T H E
S I L K A S S O C I A T I O N
O F A M E R I C A

MARCH TWENTY-SEVENTH
NINETEEN HUNDRED



XXVIII ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA



Reports of the Annual Meeting
March 27th, 1900

Addresses at the Anniversary Banquet
February 8th, 1900

SILK EXCHANGE BUILDING
BROADWAY, CORNER BROOME STREET
NEW YORK CITY

Press of
W. F. VANDEN HOUTEN.
247-249 PEARL ST.
NEW YORK.

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SIL

1899

22 Jan. 21 m & D.

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Officers and Directors

of the

Silk Association of America.

Elected March 27, 1900.

President.

ALBERT TILT, President, Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co.

First Vice-President.

CATHOLINA LAMBERT, Dexter, Lambert & Co.

Second Vice-President.

JACQUES HUBER, Schwarzenbach, Huber & Co.

Third Vice-President.

MILO M. BELDING, Belding Brothers & Co.

Treasurer.

CHARLES F. HOMER, Pelgram & Meyer.

Secretary.

FRANKLIN ALLEN,

Certified Public Accountant of the State of New York.

Directors.

GEO. C. ANDREAE.....Wm. Schroeder & Co.
B. A. ARMSTRONG.....President Brainerd & Armstrong Co.
EUGENE ATWOOD.....President Atwood-Morrison Co.
C. L. AUGER.....President Auger & Simon Silk Dyeing Co.
H. W. BOETTGER.....President Boettger & Hinze Silk Finishing Co.
FRANK W. CHENEY.....Cheney Bros.
JOHN E. COWDIN.....Johnson, Cowdin & Co.
W. E. EATON.....Assistant Treasurer Nonotuck Silk Co.
JAMES M. ERSKINE.....John Erskine & Co.
EWARD FLEITMANN.....Fleitmann & Co.
JOHN H. HOPPER.....Hopper & Scott
A. G. JENNINGS.....Jennings Lace Works
BERNARD LOTH.....Joseph Loth & Co.
GEO. L. MONTGOMERY.....Jardine, Matheson & Co.
RUSSELL MURRAY.....Russell Murray & Co.
JEROME C. READ.....President Read & Lovatt Co.
ARTHUR RYLE.....Wm. Ryle & Co.
WILLIAM SKINNER.....President Wm. Skinner Mfg. Co.
J. NOBLE STEARNS.....John N. Stearns & Co.
JACOB WEIDMANN.....President Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.

Divisions of the Industry

Represented on the Board of Managers.

SECTION 13, OF THE BY-LAWS.

Division A.—Geo. L. Montgomery.
Arthur Ryle.

Division B.—Jerome C. Read.
John H. Hopper.
Russell Murray.

Division C.—M. M. Belding.
W. E. Eaton.
B. A. Armstrong.

Division D.—Albert Tilt.
Catholina Lambert.
Jacques Huber.
William Skinner.
Frank W. Cheney.
John N. Stearns.

Division E.—John E. Cowdin.
Charles F. Homer.
Bernard Loth.
James M. Erskine.

Division F.—A. G. Jennings.

Division G.—Julius Kayser.

Division H.—C. L. Auger.
Jacob Weidmann.

Division I. — H. W. Boettger.

Division J. —Eugene Atwood.

Division K.—Ewald Fleitmann.
Geo. C. Andreae.
Jacques Huber.

Organized Classified Divisions of the Trade.

- Div. A.—Raw Silk, Importers, Dealers and Brokers,
Geo. L. Montgomery, Chairman.
- Div. B.—Silk Throwsters, Manufacturers of and
Dealers in Silk Yarns,
Jerome C. Read, Chairman.
- Div. C.—Sewing Silks and Twist,
M. M. Belding, Chairman.
1. Pound Goods,
Wm. B. Hackenburg, Chairman.
2. Small Goods,
W. E. Eaton, Chairman.
- Div. D.—Broad Silks,
Catholina Lambert, Chairman.
1. Tie Silks,
Dwight Ashley, Chairman.
- Div. E.—Ribbons and Hat Bands,
Julius Kaufmann, Chairman.
- Div. F.—Laces, Nets and Veilings,
A. G. Jennings, Chairman.
- Div. G.—Knit Goods, Fringes, Braids and Trimmings,
Julius Kayser, Chairman.
- Div. H.—Skein Dyers and Dyestuffs,
Jacob Weidmann, Chairman.
- Div. I.—Piece Dyers, Printers and Finishers,
Henry W. Boettger, Chairman.
- Div. J.—Manufacturers of Silk Machinery and Supplies,
Otto W. Schaum, Chairman.
- Div. K.—Manufacturers' Agents and Commission Houses,
Jacques Huber, Chairman.

N. B.—Each and all divisions may, under arrangement with the Executive Committee of the Association, occupy the rooms of the Association for meetings, and through its own Chairman or Executive Committee, every division may report to or communicate with the Association, or the Board of Managers or Executive Committee, upon any matters of direct interest to its special division of the industry.

Standing Committees of the

Silk Association of America,

For the Year ending March 26, 1901.

Arbitration Committee

GEO. L. MONTGOMERY, Chairman.

DIV. A.—GEO. L. MONTGOMERY,	DIV. G.—JULIUS KAYSER,
B.—RUSSELL MURRAY,	H.—C. L. AUGER,
C.—W. F. EATON,	I.—ALBERT BLUM,
D.—H. A. VAN LIEW,	J.—ISAAC A. HALL,
E.—JOHN E. COWDIN,	K.—JACQUES HUBER.
F.—A. G. JENNINGS,	

Complaint Committee.

ARTHUR RYLE, Chairman.

BERNARD LOTH,	CHARLES F. HOMER,
JOHN GRIMSHAW,	B. A. ARMSTRONG.

Committee on Admissions.

H. A. VAN LIEW, Chairman.

C. L. AUGER,	JAMES ERSKINE,
WM. SKINNER, JR.,	ERNST GRUND.

Committee on Revenue Laws.

JACQUES HUBER, Chairman.

F. W. CHENEY,	OTTO ANDREAE, JR.,
CATHOLINA LAMBERT,	CHARLES F. HOMER.

Committee on Information and Statistics.

ERNST GRUND, Chairman.

GEO. SINGLETON,	JULIUS KAUFMANN,
C. E. GUDEBROD,	DAVID VALENTINE,
	HENRY W. BOETTGER.

Legislative Committee.

GEN. JOSEPH W. CONGDON, Chairman.

JOHN H. HOPPER.

Silk Conditioning Committee.

M. M. BELDING, JR.,	JACQUES HUBER,	ALFRED SCHIFFER,
H. J. HANSSSEN,	A. D. WALKER,	GEO. SINGLETON,
LEON HESS,	ARTHUR RYLE,	H. A. VAN LIEW.

Executive Committee.

ALBERT TILT, Chairman.

CATHOLINA LAMBERT,	MILO M. BELDING,
JACQUES HUBER,	CHARLES F. HOMER.

Bulletin Service of the Association.

- No. 1.—Manifests of all raw silk importations at the ports of the United States, showing marks, numbers, vessel, where from, shippers, consignees, &c., delivered to members as soon as received (daily, if necessary).
- No. 2.—A monthly bulletin showing the importations of silk goods at the port of New York, classified according to the respective rates of duty paid
- No. 3.—Monthly (or oftener), bulletins of advances on re-appraisements of imported silk manufactures, whenever advanced by the Board of U. S. General Appraisers, at the port of New York.
- No. 4.—Bulletins quarterly, semi-annually and annually, giving a summarized statement for the period, of the total importations of silk textile fabrics, classified as before stated, but extended to include the importations at the principal Customs Districts of the United States, and showing the rates and amount of duty collected on the several classes of merchandise.

Members desiring to be supplied regularly as issued with any portion or all of the above mentioned service will please give prompt notice to the Secretary, designating at the same time by numbers the series required. Any irregularity in the service will be corrected on receipt of notice.

Where a member desires more than one copy of any bulletin sent to several addresses his wish will be respected, as it is our aim to serve our members to the fullest extent possible.

XXVIII Annual Meeting of the Association.

MARCH 27, 1900.

At the Annual Meeting of the Silk Association of America, held this date at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Association offices, in the Silk Exchange building, Broadway, corner of Broome street, New York City, pursuant to ten days' notice by the Secretary to all the members, the following named were present :

Catholina Lambert, First Vice-President, in the Chair.

Geo. C. Andreae,	Wm. C. Kimball,
Russell Murray,	D. R. Aldridge,
Walter Kobbe,	Leon Hess,
Albert Tilt, Jr.,	Bernard Loth,
W. E. Eaton,	E. J. Kattenbach,
Ernst Grund,	Theodor Staübli,
T. B. Thompson,	E. M. Corbett,

Kenzo Iwahara.

The minutes of Board of Manager's meeting, held February 14th, and of Executive Committee, held March 1st, were read by the Secretary, and their proceedings confirmed.

The Treasurer not being present, the Secretary presented his report, hereto attached, and duly audited as correct by the Auditing Committee, showing balance to surplus account at the close of 1899 \$1,559.45, and cash balance this date of \$8,106.64.

The Secretary distributed printed copies of his Annual Report, accompanied by special reports on trade conditions, difficulties and remedies, by representatives of several divisions of the industry, as follows :

Raw Silk—By Mr. Theodor Staübli, Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co.

Sewing Silk, Twist—By Mr. J. B. Thompson, Eureka Silk Co.

Ribbons—By Mr. Wm. T. P. Hollingsworth, Paterson Ribbon Co.

Skein Dyeing—By Dr. Aug. Hunziker, Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.

Machinery Equipment, narrow weaving—By Mr. W. H. Rometsch, Messrs.

Schaum & Uhlinger.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

The Silk Conditioning Committee made the following report :

MARCH 26, 1900.

Owing to unforeseen delays in the erection of the new building selected as a suitable site for the New York Silk Conditioning Works, all the plans of improvement, referred to at our last Annual Meeting, have not at this writing actually materialized. Notable progress has been made, however, and in a very short time notice will be issued to the trade, that the Works are ready for business, with new equipment, new manager and new methods.

Electricity will be used instead of gas in the various processes, and the management anticipate that even greater reduction in conditioning charges than those proposed last year, may be made possible by this new agency.

The trade may therefore anticipate a welcome notice very shortly from the management of the New York Silk Conditioning Works. Meanwhile the offices of Mr. Hoguet, President of the Company, have been transferred to Rooms 1008-1009 in the Silk Exchange Building, Broadway, Cor. Broome St., in the heart of the Silk District, and Dr. Havens, the new manager, may be found there daily between 12 o'clock and 2 P. M.

The new location of the Works is in the fire-proof Milliken Building, Nos. 30-32 Varick St.

Very respectfully signed,

Jacques Huber,
H. J. Hanssen,
M. M. Belding, Jr.
Leon Hess,
H. A. Van Liew,
Alfred Schiffer,
Geo. Singleton,

Committee.

On motion all the reports were accepted, and ordered to be printed for distribution to all the members.

The following communications were read by the Secretary :

From the Champlain Silk Mills, relative to fraudulent advertising of cotton-made goods as silk goods.

From the National Board of Trade, relative to Bill 7734 "against nuisances" now pending in the House of Representatives, at Washington.

On motion, both communications were referred to the new Board of Managers, about to be elected.

The annual election of officers and managers, for the ensuing year was then proceeded with, the following named having been

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regularly placed in nomination by the Nominating Committee as follows :

MARCH 1, 1900.

MR. FRANKLIN ALLEN

Secretary, SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Pursuant to Section 27 of the By-Laws of the Association, the undersigned appointed by the Board of Managers on the 14th ultimo as a nominating Committee to present candidates for all of the offices to be filled at the succeeding annual election, respectfully recommend as follows :

<i>President,</i>	ALBERT TILT
<i>1st Vice-President,</i>	CATHOLINA LAMBERT
<i>2d Vice-President,</i>	JACQUES HUBER
<i>3d Vice-President,</i>	MILO M. BELDING
<i>Treasurer,</i>	CHARLES F. HOMER

GEO. C. ANDREAE	W. E. EATON	RUSSELL MURRAY
B. A. ARMSTRONG	JAMES M. ERSKINE	JEROME C. READ
EUGENE ATWOOD	EWALD FLEITMANN	ARTHUR RYLE
C. L. AUGER	JOHN H. HOPPER	WILLIAM SKINNER
H. W. BOETTGER	A. G. JENNINGS	J. NOBLE STEARNS
FRANK W. CHENEY	BERNARD LOTH	JACOB WEIDMANN
JOHN E. COWDIN	GEO. L. MONTGOMERY	

The By-Laws provide (SEC. 24), that the Secretary shall be chosen, and his salary determined annually by the Board of Managers at their first meeting following each annual election.

Respectfully yours,

(Signed) OTTO ANDREAE, JR.
JOHN GRIMSHAW
ERNST GRUND
C. E. GUDEBROD

There being no other nominations, on motion, the Secretary was instructed to cast one ballot for the gentlemen named in the Nominating Committee's report for the respective offices, and the vote being duly announced, the chairman thereupon declared them duly elected.

The meeting thereupon adjourned.

ATTEST:
(Signed) FRANKLIN ALLEN,
Secretary.

The Souvenir Album designed for the Association by Messrs. Ames & Rollinson for presentation to our President, Mr. Albert Tilt, was exhibited to those present at the meeting.

The Album contained the signatures of 371 gentlemen present at our Annual Banquet, February 8th, conveying to our absent President, stricken by illness, the heartfelt assurance of their good will and esteem.

SECRETARY'S ANNUAL REPORT.

MARCH 27, 1900.

In conformity with the By-laws of the Association, the Secretary has the honor to submit the following report, prepared under the direction of its Board of Managers, presenting a review for the past year of the transactions and condition of the Silk Association of America.

Trade Conditions.

The trade conditions in the respective branches of the industry are treated in this report by expert representatives of most of the trade divisions. It is, therefore, unnecessary for your Secretary to refer to them at this time except in a very general way. He takes this occasion, however, to emphasize the importance and desirability of these trade reviews by accredited representatives of the several branches of the industry; and, moreover, to suggest whether a good purpose might not be better served by having similar papers on trade conditions prepared and submitted more frequently than now. Perhaps such papers might be submitted semi-annually, to correspond to the Spring and Fall seasons of the industry; or, possibly even better yet, say, quarter-yearly.

Difficulties and Remedies.

Some members have always thought that more frequent gatherings of the trade divisions—under the auspices of the Association for the consideration of trade conditions, trade difficulties, and measures for their remedy and prevention—would result in practical benefit and relief through a more general concurrence of opinion and action as to remedies. Whatever might be the result of such meetings, it seems reasonable to suppose that some measure of success might attend them if specially prepared papers on topics of live interest were presented, from time to time, by our members. The Secretary ventures this suggestion for your consideration on account of its seeming advantages and as providing a channel for remedies to the trade in general. As has been recently remarked by one of our foremost manufacturers: "The American silk manufacturer has at last reached a point where his only competitors are those of his own household: In other words, our only enemies are ourselves." If this be true—and it doubtless is true at the present time—can not enemies be disarmed to some extent at least, through a more general concert of action, and their business interests made to prosper through a better understanding and a more common purpose?

Survival of the fittest

On the other hand the characteristic of the American is his individuality. It is his atmosphere, his life, his method and his result. His business creed is "The survival of the fittest," and if he consents temporarily to tack on to somebody else, or to allow some one else to tack on to him, he fully realizes of course that

it is not a permanent, but a temporary business expedient. Such being the rule of successful American business life, we may not hope too much from mere concert of action by men of equal business force and productive individuality. Nevertheless, the fact remains that the stake at issue is great; and every reasonable means should be thoroughly well considered to secure the productiveness of the silk industry as a whole in this country. Never before has the capital invested in its development been so great as now. Never before has the army of operatives in its employment been so large as now. This army is so numerous, and the wages paid for its sustenance amounts to such a considerable sum, that any business reverse which would throw any number out of employment would be regrettable to say the least.

Relation of Operatives to Business Prosperity.

It being a fact that operatives and employees in manufacturing enterprises by reason of their number share more largely pecuniarily in the business skill and intelligence of their employers than the share of the employers themselves, it behooves the latter to be ever mindful of the large number in the aggregate dependent upon the successful conduct of their business. In the last analysis of our successes as manufacturers, it is to the man behind the loom and the woman who tends the spindle to whose welfare we are ministering. If, therefore, through concert of action business difficulties, wasteful methods, needless expenses, can be minimized, concert of action—even consolidation of enterprises in some instances—is a good thing and should be favored.

The Market in 1899.

In the Autumn of 1899 prices of raw silk began to be highly interesting to consumers in America on account of the strong demand in Europe both for fabrics and the raw material from which silk goods are made. Our own market was very slow to follow the foreign lead, as consumers would not respond in prices of goods to the parity of foreign quotations. America lent no willing hand until very late in the season, say December, 1899, when it became evident, to the far-sighted in the ranks of the American silk industry, that the conditions of this market could not delay an advance in raw material. The buying movement then began (although under protest, we may say) and resulted in a decidedly higher range of prices. The advance was not only marked in reeled silks; but spun silks, Schappe yarns and cotton yarns also recorded marked advances.

The Market in 1900.

We are now at a period where we must contemplate permanently higher average prices for our raw materials, unless inability to market our goods at satisfactory prices, when made into fabrics, shall materially decrease the demand for raw materials. Yet such was the identical situation in this country in November and December, 1899, and prices have, as we know, materially advanced. The industrial fact undoubtedly is that the silk industry has been developing for several years in all countries where it is successfully established; that

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fabrics of which silk is a component material of chief value are having a wider distribution than ever before; and that the use of silk is entering more and more into the requirements of mankind, not only for articles of adornment and art, but in the commoner everyday uses of the people. These are very satisfactory facts taken by themselves, and they clearly explain the reason why in a silk season which exceeds by one million Kilograms (or two and a quarter million pounds) the production of raw silk in any previous season, the demand has overtaken the supply and carried prices to a much higher range than we have been accustomed in recent years. Statistical tables, accompanying this report, show the average monthly range of prices for the best grades of raw silk in the New York market for the years 1897, 1898, 1899 and the first three months of 1900. The following are a summary of the averages of prices there shown:

Raw Silk Prices—Calendar Years January to December.

	1897.	1898.	1899.	1900, Jan. to March.
Classical, Italian. (60 days, basis)..	\$3.68	\$3.88	\$4.80	\$5.32 $\frac{1}{3}$
Japanese Filature No. 1. (6 mos. basis)	3.57	3.74 $\frac{1}{2}$	4.55	5.26
Shanghai Steam Filatures, First Choice. (6 mos, basis).....	3.56	4.04	4.76	5.59
Canton, Double Extra. (6 mo. basis)	2.60	2.94	3.69	4.61
General Average of Price.....	\$3.35	\$3.65	\$4.45	\$5.20
Bales of Raw Silk, Imported.....	72,496	57,515	77,414	12,597
Number of Pounds.....	10,160,881	8,390,104	11,163,317	1,829,669
Invoice Values.....	\$30,636,009	\$27,636,985	\$42,399,604	\$7,779,624

Estimating that the silk mills of America will continue to use one-third of the world's production of raw silk—say, ten to eleven million pounds annually—the fact is demonstrated that, at the present average range of prices, our raw silk supply in 1900 will cost the American manufacturers at least \$18,500,000 more than in 1897. The average cost is seen to be steadily rising, but as this report goes to press there is a marked recession from the very highest prices.

Mill Equip- ment. Over- Production.

This, then, is a situation which the intelligent manufacturer must face. Fortunately our machinery equipment in the silk mills of America are at a high condition of efficiency in the main, and our manufacturers are continually improving and adding to their equipment. While this is a fortunate circumstance to enable us to meet oreign competition creditably, it also has its dangers so far as our own competition is concerned. The four factors in the present trade conditions which demand consideration are:

1. Decidedly high prices relatively for our raw materials.
2. Improbability of adding materially to the supply.

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3. Our own market irresponsible in prices of manufactured goods to the parity of raw silk cost.
4. Our mills equipped with highly productive machinery that may mean serious loss to competitors.

Full realization of all the facts in an adverse situation insures frequently its own necessary precautions and remedies. These may be left largely to individual initiative as in time past; or through some concert of action effective remedies may be provided.

Sericulture Prospering.

It may be thought that the supply of silk cocoons can be materially increased in any given year because the supply of silk worms' eggs is practically illimitable. Yet this cannot be said of the mulberry trees and mulberry leaves on which the worms feed. The mulberry tree, like the coffee tree, requires time to develop, and an unusual number of silk worms, produced without a corresponding increase in their food material, only adds to instead of lessening the difficulty in increasing the annual silk supply. When we consider that the output of pounds of raw silk in the season now drawing to a close is the largest in the world's history, the inherent impracticability of lessening the price by materially increasing the supply is made manifest. Statistical tables on page 79 accompanying this report illustrates the world's supply of raw silk for the past eighteen years.

China Silk.

It is gratifying to note a considerable increase in the supply of China silk in 1899, co-incident with the arrival in this country of our distinguished friend, Mr. Wu-Ting-Fang, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of China to the United States. We feel sure that if the foreign trade of his great country were responsive to his highly intelligent views, China would send us year by year increasing quantities of silk of better and more even reels than now to the profit both of the seller and the buyer. We especially commend this subject to the attention of the distinguished representative of China, who honored our Association and our industry in this country by his presence at our XXVIII Annual Banquet on the 8th ultimo. There are, however, newer countries, like Brazil and Australia, to which colonies of sericulturists have emigrated, and it is possible that if the older countries, like Japan and China, are unable to meet the demands, some relief may in time be experienced through these newly opening doors to a larger silk supply.

The Associ- ation and its Work.

It is gratifying to be able to report an improved service generally by the Association in its bulletins and reports during the past year. The scope of the present bulletin service is set out in an announcement accompanying this report; but it can be judiciously enlarged, and will be from time to time if your Secretary shall be able to reach his own standard in this respect. For the ten years, from 1888-98, no printed reports were issued by the Association; and while the Bulletin service was regularly maintained in some form, it lacked the merit of a wide publicity, which through the attention of watchful eyes sifts inaccuracies and corrects cleri-

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cal errors. Suffice it to say at present that much more and much better work is now being regularly accomplished than previously by the same office staff. Our former members and our new members are appreciating the improved service, as is shown by the present regular distribution of the series as follows:

Regular issue of Bulletin No. 1.	125	copies.
“ “ “ “ “ 2.	300	“
“ “ “ “ “ 3.	70	“
“ “ “ “ “ 4.	410	“
Edition of Association's "Annual Report, 1899"	750	“
“ “ “ “ “ 1900	1,000	“

These reports keep us in touch with Representatives and Consuls of our National Government abroad, and with foreign silk associations, Chambers of Commerce, and kindred Associations of interest and value to us, with Executive Officers of our home government, and with correspondents and exchanges both at home and abroad.

Association's Growth.

The first year following the reorganization of the Association (March 1898) the Association increased its membership from 80 firms and corporations to 150. Its annual dues were increased from \$25 to \$50. We close the present year with an actual paying membership of 165. This is very gratifying, considering the untoward causes which have made the silk business unsatisfactory in a measure during the year, and which has been referred to elsewhere in this report. The governing idea of the officers and Board of Managers when reorganizing the Association was, however, that the Association is a necessity to the silk trade in this country; that it should be creditably maintained in foul weather as in fair; that through its agency the advancement and prosperity of the industry in general can be made more effective and the business interests of its members in particular be secured and extended. For those who are not yet members, it may be opportune to quote the following provisions of the By-laws:

CONDITIONS OF MEMBERSHIP.

SECTION 5.—Any person being a principal or partner of a firm, or officer of a corporation, or agent of such firm or corporation, engaged in the silk industry of the United States, or allied thereto, or any person holding power of attorney of a member, may become a member of this Association.

Any member of a firm or corporation may represent it at any meeting, and any firm or corporation may be represented at any meeting by any member of its staff delegated by it for that purpose; but each firm or corporation shall be entitled to but one vote.

SECTION 6.—No person shall be eligible for membership who is not proposed for election by some actual member, by written notice to the President or Secretary, and unless favorably reported upon by the Committee on Admission; and no person shall be admitted if five or more negatives are given against him.

SECTION 8.—Each person admitted as a member of the Association, except corresponding or honorary members, shall pay to the Secretary the

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sum of \$50 as an admission fee, which shall be in full for the calendar year in which he is elected, and thereafter he shall pay annually while he shall remain a member the sum of \$50.

Annual dues shall become due and payable on the second day of January in each year.

SECTION 10.—Any member may withdraw from the Association, after fulfilling all his obligations to it, by giving written notice of such intention to the Secretary prior to the first day of January in any year.

When, therefore, any firm or corporation becomes a member by due election under these liberal provisions of membership, every member of that firm or corporation becomes a member; and any member may be represented at any meeting by power of attorney, but on all matters of policy or expediency of action, the firm or corporation represented by any number of members shall on formal vote be entitled to only one vote.

The belief of the present officers and managers is that the Association has now reached a degree of efficiency which should command the respect and confidence of every reputable business firm in the silk industry of America; and they confidently appeal to every such firm for its co-operation and support. When our membership shall actually include *every representative firm in every branch of the industry*, one of its aims will have been attained; and for the sake of the results which it will then be possible to accomplish we should be satisfied with nothing less.

Some of the matters to which your Executive Committee, and the Board of Managers have given attention during the year are as follows:

Paris Exposition of 1900.

Through the creditable initiative of Mr. Ferdinand W. Peck, Commissioner-General of the United States to the Paris Exposition, and of his efficient Director of Exploitation, Mr. John H. McGibbons (who wouldn't take the "No" of the American

silk manufacturers as a sufficient answer to an invitation to make a representative exhibit), arrangement has been made for a partial exhibit at least, and some of the specimens of American looms and spindles are now on their way across the Atlantic. It is believed that the American silk exhibit there will be creditable as far as it goes; and the names of the following firms, who are contributing their goods, are their own guarantee as to quality, styles and fabrics:

American Silk Exhibitors at Paris Exposition of 1900.

Empire Silk Works,	Paterson, N. J.,	Necktie silks and scarves.
Pelgram & Meyer,	Paterson, N. J.,	Dress silks and ribbons.
Stern, Pohly & Hermann,	Paterson, N. J.,	Fancy silks.
Cardinal & Becker,	Paterson, N. J.,	Fancy lining silks.
Doherty & Wadsworth,	Paterson, N. J.,	Dress silks.
Anderson Bros.,	Paterson, N. J.,	Two looms in operation on broad silks.
Johnson, Cowdin & Co.,	Paterson, N. J.,	Ribbons.
Paterson Ribbon Co.,	Paterson, N. J.,	Ribbons.
Smith & Kaufmann,	New York City, N. Y.,	Ribbons.
Liberty Silk Co.,	New York City, N. Y.,	Dress and fancy silks.

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Newwitter & Migel,	Astoria, N. Y.	Dress and fancy silks.
Castle Braid Co.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Braids, trimmings and covered buttons.
Julius Kayser & Co.,	Brooklyn, N. Y.,	Gloves and mitts.
John N. Stearns & Co.,	Elmira, N. Y.	Black Dress silks.
Bridgeport Silk Co.,	Bridgeport, Ct.,	Dress silks and fancies.
Richardson Silk Co.,	Belding, Mich.,	Sewing silks and twist.

It should be borne in mind that these goods represent the commercial stock of the contributors; that they are taken from their current production; and that they have in no sense been specially prepared for the occasion. They may not make an impressive comparison at Paris with the splendid, specially prepared exhibits of foreign manufacturers; but they will, at least, illustrate the capacity of the American silk manufacturer to respond worthily to the prevailing market demand on this side of the Atlantic in the line of fabrics exhibited by him. The commercial merit of the American silk manufacturer is his readiness and ability to make fabrics that the people want and not to encumber his shelves with stock that can not be sold because out of date or out of fashion. High grade fancies are not much in vogue in the American market at the present time; and the exhibit may therefore, be considered deficient in this respect. We know full well that the goods we are sending are, in the main, fabrics of comparatively low cost, and that they do not exhaust the possibility of our industrial art. Nevertheless, while concededly incomplete as a whole, they form an honest exhibit of commercial goods in everyday demand; and because they are so, they are entitled to respect and confidence.

This praiseworthy result has been brought about by the exceedingly liberal arrangements as to space, freight and insurance charges, secured to the exhibitors by Messrs, Peck and McGibbons, and the credit due these gentlemen for their patriotic action is here duly recorded.

Let us hope that the motto of the Silk Association of America, "A Filo Corona" (from a thread glory), may crown in the awards at Paris some of the goods thus sent over by our silk manufacturers.

French Reciprocity Treaty.

The trade treaty negotiated with France, and reported to President McKinley in August of last year by the Hon. John A. Kasson, Special Representative of the Department of State for the purpose, had for its object an increase in the export trade of the United States through a reduction in the French Tariff on certain specified articles, many of which were agricultural products, and a lesser number were industrial. Conspicuous among the latter were the products of leather, boots, shoes, &c. The enactment of the treaty into law, through the approval of the United States Senate, would be a boon to the boot and shoe manufacturers of the Eastern States. To offset these concessions by the French, certain concessions had to be conceded by the Americans on goods imported from France. Among them was silk, wines, fabrics of which cotton is a component material of chief value, &c. The concession on silk fabrics thus imported is not great in proposed amount, being 5 per cent., but it varies with the article imported.

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Thus silk laces, now paying 60 per cent. tariff, would pay 60, less 5 per cent., = 57 per cent.; silk ribbon would pay 50, less 5 per cent. = 47½ per cent. Articles on which specific duties solely are levied under the "Dingley" Tariff would pay 5 per cent. off the pound rate; and where a mixed rate, both specific and ad valorem, is levied, the concession of 5 per cent. would apply to both rates. So far as the sum involved was concerned, our silk manufacturers had no particular objection to the proposition; but they do not approve of the principle of varying rates on goods imported from different countries. Switzerland, for instance, is a country of pronounced excellence in the manufacture of silk fabrics, and is a country contiguous to France. Moreover, the "favored nation clause" in its treaties and conventions with the United States justly entitles it to claim the same import rates on silk goods sent here as would be accorded to France under the proposed or any other treaty.

When the provisions of the treaty were presented to the United States Senate in December last, by President McKinley, it was generally assumed that they had the endorsement and approval of the National administration, and that the treaty would soon be enacted into law. Opposition soon began to be manifest, however. The favor shown the manufacturers of boots and shoes in the Eastern States was offset by objections of the cotton manufacturers in the same industrial quarter; and, apart from the money consideration involved, opposition was based on the violation of the sound principle to which reference has been made. In the opinion of many influential Americans a discriminating tariff in favor of any particular country (or any two or more that does not include all countries) would ultimately lead to favoritism and confusion in its administration; and its operation would increase, and not diminish, the evils from which the import trade now suffers. It is now conceded that the project was a tentative one; that it was favored by the National Administration with the worthy view of increasing the export trade of the United States, but that it has met with such intelligent opposition on every hand, that its chance of being ratified by the Senate of the United States is exceedingly slim. At this writing the probability is strong that the treaty will die a natural death, as one of its provisions to give it life requires ratification by the Senate on or before March 24, 1900.* The silk manufacturers of America favor a uniform rate of duty on imports from all countries, not excepting any, the rate to be whatever experience determines to be the best for the revenues and fiscal policy of the country, and the individual wage of every artisan and operative in the land.

Efficient Consular Service.

The value to the United States of the increasing volume of its export trade, and the needs of the domestic manufacturer respecting the conditions of competing foreign markets, has been recognized by the National Government under the Presidency of William McKinley to an unprecedented degree.

America is developing a generation of men who keenly realize that the principal interest of the country, apart from patriot-

*It is reported that on March 22d the diplomatic representatives of the governments of France and the United States have formally agreed to one year's extension of time from the above date for further consideration of the treaty.

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ism, religious beliefs, morals and education, is commercial prosperity rather than partisanship in politics. The high development of free public education, the teachings of our colleges and universities, all tend in the same direction at the present time—except in a few conspicuous instances of professors of Political Economy who have not yet swung into line. A valuable governmental agency that causes trade, commerce and business to pay better returns than ever before is a highly efficient Consular Service; and under the present national administration such service has been intelligently developed on lines constantly broadening. The Bureau of Statistics of the State Department at Washington now issues daily printed Consular Reports devoted exclusively to foreign commercial news. This news is fresh news from all parts of the world, and presents a complete and industrial picture of each foreign country. At the end of each month these daily reports are combined in a monthly edition styled "Consular Reports," and at the end of each year these are again combined in an issue styled "Commercial Relations." Our foreign consuls now report not only the exports to America of all classes of merchandise, specifying articles and values from their respective consular districts; but from time to time they gather all available local information respecting the condition and progress of special industries of importance in their districts and make special reports specifying manufacturing methods, prices, etc., to the State Department, which promptly gives publicity to them in the Consular Reports referred to. These reports are printed for general distribution to persons specially interested in them, and copies can be had on application to Mr. Frederick Emory, the present highly efficient chief of the Bureau in Washington.

Notwithstanding, however, the greatly improved usefulness of this service—which is due not alone to Mr. Emory, but to the better class of appointees now holding consular positions abroad—there is a movement on foot in this country which contemplates the selection of consular representatives through a merit system of examination and selection. Such a system is intended to test the capacity and ability of applicants for appointment in business qualifications rather than political, knowledge of languages, commercial law, etc. Another important feature of the proposed merit competition system provides for an extended, rather than a limited, tenure of office by those fortunate enough to pass and receive appointments under it.

There are two divisions of opinion regarding the better way of selecting appointees to public offices which are not elective. In all probability such difference of opinion will continue for a period that may prove indefinite. As in private business, for years many have thought that the best school for a business career was a business man's office, where the future business man would begin his practical education by sweeping out the office, carrying letters to the post-office, etc. There are those who still believe that the best industrial school for boys of either race is a cornfield or cotton patch. In the opinion of others, however, the time has come to rely the merit system of appointment to the foreign consular service of our public business; and a bill to provide it is now under the consideration of the Foreign Relations Committee of the Senate of the United States.

Political Reward System.

In this particular department of the country's public service the "political system" of selection and appointment has always had its innings. Even those who favor the political reward system must admit that a very great improvement has been made in recent years, and especially during the past three years, in the qualifications of appointees. It has been shown that this service can be improved. The main objection to the present system is that any improvement in appointees under it, can also as readily be set aside. It is confidently believed by many that a system which will relieve this service permanently from the periodical scrambles for office, incident to changes in the supremacy of political parties at National elections, would develop a still greater improvement and should have a trial. The function of the consular officers of the government being a business function and not political, there seems no sufficient reason why the appointees should in the main be changed by every newly incoming National administration.

Merit System.

A member of our Executive Committee appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate on the 14th instant, as one of a Committee of the New York Chamber of Commerce delegated to voice its approval and approval of the Merit System bill now under consideration.

Review of Customs Administrative Act.

A general Committee on Review of the Customs Laws was appointed by the Merchants' Association of New York, pursuant to a suggestion of President McKinley to them that they make a careful analysis of the Customs Administrative Act of June 10, 1890, as amended by Act of July 24, 1897, and that they report to him in writing such recommendations as they should on full consideration deem wise for the better protection of the Government, the domestic manufacturer and the honest importer alike. This committee is composed of forty-six business men selected from many sections of the country for their intelligence and business experience in the matter thus confided to them. The Chairman of the Committee and of its Executive Board is our esteemed fellow-townsmen, John Gibb, Esq. A member of the Executive Committee of our Association is a member of this Committee on Revision. They submitted to President McKinley on March 1, 1900, a report in which they state that they have given careful and earnest investigation to the many conflicting interests involved; that their labors were directed in great part to the simplification of many provisions of the Act by the removal of certain ambiguities and more closely conforming the language of its various sections; and that they received aid and advice in their work from the officials of the Treasury Department, the United States Board of General Appraisers, the United States Attorney for the Southern District of New York, and the various Customs Officials at the Port of New York, "without whose valuable co-operation," they add, "the result of our labors would have possessed but little value and the task have proven far more laborious and complicated."

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In view of the importance of the subject to the business interests of many of our members, a few of its chief recommendations and the reasons therefor are hereto appended.

First: In the various sections of said Act where the words "*actual market value or wholesale price*" occur, it is proposed to strike out the words "*or wholesale price*."

By the language of Section 19, the meaning of the words "actual market value" is clearly defined and such construction made obligatory in all sections of the Act "or in any law relating to the appraisement of imported merchandise." It is, therefore, evident that the words "or wholesale price," wherever they may occur in this Act, are not alternative, but simply explanatory, and their use in the various sections of the Act is not only unnecessary but harmful, in that it tends to cause an uncertainty as to possible alternative value, in the minds of shippers and receivers of dutiable merchandise.

* * *

Twelfth: In Section 7, line 2, it is proposed to strike out the words "*which has been actually purchased*," and to strike out lines 12-14 the words "*but no such addition shall be made upon entry to the invoice value of any imported merchandise obtained otherwise than by actual purchase*."

From a careful reading of the preceding sections, it is manifest that consignors have no rights which are not shared by shippers of merchandise which has been actually purchased. It therefore seems logical that consignees should have an equal right with purchasers in being permitted in their entry to raise invoice values when their information shows the same to be too low. Under the present law, the consignee is frequently called upon either to swear to a statement he knows to be false, or to abandon his goods.

It is the opinion of those Customs officials with whom we have raised this question, that the Government would be the gainer, not the loser, by the proposed change.

Thirteenth: In Section 7, line 5, after the words "*make such addition in the entry to*," insert the words "*or such deduction from*" and in line 8 insert after the words "*as in his opinion may raise*," the words "*or lower*."

As duties upon imported merchandise are to be assessed upon "*the actual market value*," and appraising officers are called upon to determine such "*actual market value*," it is the logical sequel of permission to add to make market value that deductions from invoice value should also be permitted for a similar purpose.

* * *

Fifteenth: In Section 7, line 22, insert after the words "*by the value thereof shall exceed*," the words "*by more than five per centum*."

We respectfully submit that, as actual market value of merchandise is not a definite quantity, but fluctuates within certain limits, and is more or less proportionate to the volume of the transaction; and since there is always a certain difference in the values given for identical merchandise when appraised by the best experts; margin of five per cent. should be allowed between the entered and appraised value of merchandise before any penalties should accrue. We believe that herein we express the views of the leading Customs officials, as well as those of the importers.

Sixteenth: In Section 7, line 33, insert after the words "*arising from a manifest clerical error*," the words "*or except where it shall be clearly proved, by evidence satisfactory to the Collector and to the Board of General Appraisers, that an unintentional error has been committed*."

We respectfully submit, that in many instances errors arise which under the present construction of the Treasury Department are not

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“manifest clerical errors,” and yet whereby innocent parties must suffer through an error which can easily be proven to be such, by proper and satisfactory proof of the same.

We believe that the interests of the Treasury Department under this proposition, will be fully protected; and that parties innocent of any intent to defraud the Government of its just revenues will have a fair opportunity to obtain justice when proven in the manner prescribed above. It will be seen that, in order to avail himself of this provision, it will be necessary for the importer to establish in the clearest possible way, to the satisfaction of the Collector of Customs, the Board of General Appraisers, and finally to the Secretary of the Treasury, that his case is solely one that comes under the head of a “clerical error,” and that if he is unable to prove this, he will have no redress.

It has never been the intention of the United States Government to profit by unintentional errors committed in good faith, and we submit that this proposed amendment is most desirable, on the grounds of equity and fairness to both parties.

Seventeenth: In Section 7, line 31, after the word “drawback,” insert:

“No additional duties shall accrue upon merchandise upon which specific duties are assessed in liquidation, unless the advance by the appraising officer had rendered such merchandise subject to a different rate of duty from that to which said merchandise would have been liable if the entered value had been sustained.”

The Tariff Act now in force contains many paragraphs imposing specific duties per pound or per yard, etc., on the merchandise described therein, with a proviso at the end of the paragraph that in no case shall the duty to be assessed be less than a certain percentage *ad valorem*. It has been held by the Supreme Court in the case of *Hoeninghaus vs. United States*, 172 U. S., 622, that in the case of such goods the duty is “in some manner regulated by the” value under the provisions of Section 7. The result is, that where the advance by the Appraiser does not carry the merchandise to the line which would subject it to an *ad valorem* duty, but leaves it subject to precisely the same specific duty that it would have paid if not advanced, importers are nevertheless mulcted an additional duty because the appraised value exceeds the entered value. We do not believe it was the intent of the lawmakers to provide for the imposition of penalties in cases like these, where there was no motive or inducement to undervaluation, nor can merchants be expected or required to make such careful inquiry as to market value, when they know their goods will pay a specific duty, as they would if they had reason to suppose their goods would be liable to *ad valorem* duties. The imposition of penalties in these cases has been a matter of extreme hardship, and we believe that Customs officials will favor this proposed change in the law.

* * *

Twenty-sixth: In Section 13, line 20, after the words “one of the general appraisers,” insert the following:

“The general appraiser shall conduct the inquiry openly and publicly, and all testimony given by witnesses shall be reduced to writing and subscribed and sworn to by such witnesses. The importer or the counsel or other representative of the Treasury Department shall have the right to cross-examine the witnesses. The general appraiser shall have power to issue subpoenas for the attendance of witnesses before him, on application either of the importer or the counsel for the Treasury Department, and he shall take evidence by deposition of witnesses who do not reside at or near the place where the re-appraisement is being held, and whose personal attendance cannot be secured.”

The proposal of open hearings before the General Appraisers has long

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been discussed, and the evidence in favor of such a change seems conclusive. We respectfully submit that the present form of star chamber investigation is repugnant to the spirit of the American people; that it tends to the introduction of evidence which, if not knowingly false, is yet carelessly prepared, and which differs radically from the evidence which would be offered were the same to be given publicly by the witness in the presence of his competitors; that the falsity or untrustworthiness of the evidence submitted would often be shown were the importer permitted to publicly question the witness; that such proposed open hearings would result in fewer appeals being taken from the decision of the Appraiser, since only those cases would be appealed wherein the importer honestly believed his grievance to be just; and, finally, that it would permit the honest importer to remove any stigma which might attach to the imputation of his having undervalued merchandise, by submitting the exact facts openly and fully to the public.

It is proposed that the opening hearings shall be held before the first General Appraiser who reviews the case, for the reason that, if the open hearing were conducted before the full Board, it would be attended with serious difficulties. The witnesses who had given their testimony before the first General Appraiser would either escape cross-examination upon their *ex parte* statements, or would be compelled to attend a second time in the same case, which would be a very serious annoyance to them and an interference with their business, besides involving great waste of time. In the opinion of your Committee, the subject should be thoroughly exploited and investigated before the first General Appraiser, and the procedure before the Board should consist principally of arguments based on the record. Another advantage of this procedure is, that it would greatly lessen appeals to the Board in cases where the record taken below made out a plain case, whereas, if the first hearing was secret and the open hearing could be secured only before the Board, substantially all decisions of one General Appraiser would be appealed from. The Board of three would still have the power in cases where special reason was shown, why further testimony should be taken before them to allow such a procedure in their discretion.

* * *

Twenty-ninth: In Section 18, line 16, after the word "*question*," insert a period and the following:

"All decisions of the Board of General Appraisers as to questions of classification shall be followed by Customs officials at all ports, unless notice has been given by the Secretary of the Treasury that an appeal has been or will be taken from said decisions."

It is common knowledge that certain classes of merchandise can be entered at some of the smaller ports of entry at a less rate of duty than at which the same goods can be entered at the principal entry ports of the United States. Such a practice is certainly not contemplated by the present Act, and is a direct loss to the Government, the domestic manufacturer and the honest importer alike. We, therefore, respectfully submit that an energetic enforcement of the amendment to this section herein proposed is greatly to be desired.

* * *

Changes are likewise suggested in a number of sections to abolish those charges of purely technical violation of the Revenue laws which arouse ill-feeling and indignation not only on the part of the Court and Jurors in many cases, but on the part of the importing public generally, and create harsh criticism oftentimes against the Government and its officers for prosecuting what the present learned District Attorney denominates "*picayune cases*."

Copies of the full text of the report and its recommendations and of

the Act itself can be had on application to the Merchants' Association of New York, or to the Silk Association of America.

Postal Extension in New York

Another matter in which your Executive Committee has co-operated during the year with the merchants of New York has been the project of the Postal Association of New York to secure adequate facilities for the more expeditious handling of the United States Mails, both incoming and outgoing.

Parcels Post System.

By another body of merchants, to whom was delegated our first Vice-President, as a representative silk manufacturer of the country, the subject of establishing a Parcels Post System by the Post Office Department of the Government has been preliminarily considered.

U. S. Census of Industry in 1900.

The next federal census, the twelfth since the foundation of our Government, will present a picture of our National industrial life in every aspect. In order that the silk industry may contribute its fair proportion of this picture, the painstaking and careful co-operation of every silk manufacturer in the country is respectfully solicited. Your Secretary was appointed in December last by the Director of the Census as Expert Special Agent for the silk division of manufactures; and it will be a matter of pride, as well as duty, for him to work out from the industrial returns a picture of the industrial equipment of the silk industry in each State and in the Nation as a whole, informing ourselves and the country respecting the output of annual product of looms and spindles, the kind, quantities and values of raw materials consumed, the number of operatives, artisans, designers and artists employed, the machinery equipment of our mills, capital invested, etc. He takes this opportunity to assure every silk manufacturer that no business details of any individual or establishment will be divulged for any reason or purpose whatsoever.

The methods of tabulation followed, will be such as effectually to frustrate all attempts to discover facts relating to individual establishments or calculations as to the probable profits of the business. The significance of this promise of secrecy should be appreciated by every manufacturer when the time comes to make out his returns. In the case of a manufacturer operating establishments in different places, *a separate return should be made for each establishment*, and separate blanks for each of such establishment will be furnished, and as the fiscal year of a very large majority of silk manufacturing concerns conforms to the calendar year, the return in that case may be made for the year ending December 31, 1899. All letters of inquiry on this subject from silk manufacturers addressed to your Secretary will receive prompt and courteous attention.

The address of the Hon. Wm. R. Merriam, Director of the Census of 1900, at the 28th Anniversary Banquet of our Association on the 8th ultimo will be found on page 65, accompanying this report. The aims of the present Census, and the relations of the country's manufacturing and

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mechanical industries to our National prosperity, are there eloquently set forth; and your Secretary commends its perusal to every manufacturer.

Local Censuses.

Recently issued official statistics of the silk industry in the States of New Jersey and Pennsylvania give the following figures of labor and its wages during 1899 in those States respectively:

	No of Operatives in Silk Mills.	Wages Paid in 1899.	Per Cent. of Male Operatives.
New Jersey.....	26,000	\$10,650,789	55
Pennsylvania.....	20,363	4,866,851	27

Extension of the Industry in 1899.

The growth of the silk industry in the commonwealth of Pennsylvania is truly surprising. We little thought when we congratulated Governor Stone of that Commonwealth, at our Anniversary Banquet in February of last year, on the fact that silk mills had been established in twenty-nine towns in his State in the preceding two years, that in the year 1899 thirteen new towns in Pennsylvania would likewise be invaded by new silk mills. But such has been the fact, and Pennsylvania can now boast of a larger number of towns or hamlets—viz: sixty—where the silk industry is established than any other State. Pennsylvania offers many advantages to enterprise. Silk and its products are light; and freights, therefore, are not of the importance that they are with cotton or wool mills. Throughout Pennsylvania are found scores of towns where the cost of coal approximates \$1 a ton, where the local authorities are glad to remit taxes for many years on mill properties, and where there is an abundant supply of female labor.

Negro Labor in Silk Mills.

Another interesting field where silk manufacturing may become an important industry is among the negroes in the South. One of our members has established during the past year a throwing and weaving plant at Fayetteville, Cumberland County, North Carolina, with the avowed intention of using negro operatives exclusively, if on a fair, patient trial they shall prove successful. The enterprise and financial resources of the company making this experiment are fully adequate to the necessities of the case; and in the interest of industrial labor in the South, and of the negro race especially, let us hope that the enterprise may be abundantly rewarded, so that in the fulness of time its operatives may become teachers to increasing numbers of our negro fellow citizens, and the "work habit" both for its own sake and for the sake of its rewards may be thoroughly developed among them.

In Memoriam.

The death roll of the Association for the year embraces the following names: A Committee was appointed to attend the funeral of our distinguished member, the Hon. Garrett A. Hobart, Vice-President of the United States, and resolutions appropriate to the esteem in which a number of these gentlemen were held by their associates were adopted and a copy of each accompanies this Report.

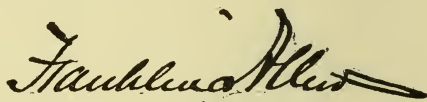
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1899, April 25, Benj. Eastwood, Paterson, N. J.
 May 30, R. Warner Hare, Chicago, Ill.
 October 21, Jas. Jackson, Little Falls, N. J.
 November 18, Louis Soleliac, Allentown, Pa.
 November 21, Hon. Garrett A. Hobart, Paterson, N. J.
 November 22, John M. Niles, Boston, Mass.
 1900, April 4, Ferdinand Eggena, Staten Island, N. Y.

Illness of President Tilt.

The long-continued serious illness of Mr. Albert Tilt, the highly esteemed President of our Association, who for nearly a year has been incapacitated from his usual keen attention to business affairs, has been greatly deplored by all our members, and has been a loss to our Association work. The Executive and other Committees, and our members generally have, however, striven to be animated by his courageous and progressive spirit, and to illustrate in their methods the significance of his motto "Forward."

Respectfully submitted,



Secretary.

Presented by Mr. Theodore Staubli, of Messrs. Otto Reimers & Co., New York City.

Raw Silk, Season 1899-1900.

This season has been one of the most prosperous in the history of all raw silk producing countries of the world, so far as raw silk producers are concerned. Prices in francs per kilo, and in United States dollars per pound, have not advanced as much as in 1892-93; but in yen, taels and Mexican dollars they have reached the highest figures ever recorded in Yokohama, Shanghai and Canton (China).

The following are the quotations in United States dollars per pound ruling in New York at the beginning of the following months, according to the American Silk Journal:

	Italian. Best No. 1. (60 days' basis.)	Japan. Filatures No. 1. (6 mos. basis.)	China. Steam Filatures, 2d choice, (6 mos. basis.)	Canton. Filatures, Extra Extra. (6 mos. basis.)
April, 1899,	4.55	4.45	4.45	3.55
May,	4.80	4.65	4.50	3.60
June,	4.80	4.55	4.45	3.50
July,	4.85	4.65	4.55	3.60
August,	4.75	4.45	4.55	3.55
September,	4.90	4.60	4.65	3.80
October,	4.85	4.50	4.65	3.85
November,	4.85	4.80	4.80	4.25
December,	5.25	5.50	5.40	4.65
January, 1900,	5.15	5.35	5.50	4.70
February,	5.15	5.20	5.50	4.60
March,	5.10	5.00	5.20	4.40

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The world's production of raw silk for American and European consumption is estimated to be about 8 per cent. larger this season than in 1898-99, and is the largest production ever known. In spite of the fact that this season began with the smallest stocks on record, the total available supply will undoubtedly exceed the highest figure reached within the last ten years. Nevertheless, the unsold stocks of raw silk all over the world to be carried over into the coming season will be exceedingly small and badly assorted, owing to the increased consumption of raw silk during the present season.

Up to March 1st, we have the following figures, (in bales) of

Exports from	Shanghai *		Canton		Yokohama	
	1900 against 1899		1900 against 1899		1900 against 1899	
To the U. S. of America.	13,000	6,000	9,500	9,000	29,100	26,100
To European and other countries.	73,000	52,000	28,000	28,000	16,900	18,600
Total	86,000	58,000	37,500	37,000	46,000	44,700
Unsold Stock in that market.	4,000	3,500	2,000	500	5,000	1,500
Probable further supply to end of season.	1,500 bales				1,500 bales Spring reelings.	

*Not including Tussah, of which 9,000 bales have been shipped from Shanghai and 3,000 bales are still unsold.

From Europe figures of total sales and of unsold stocks are not available; but we have the following figures of *Exports to the United States of America*, from July 1st to December 31st, in bales:

	1899	against	1898
From LYONS:	762 bales	"	618 bales.
" MILAN:	4,128 "	"	4,513 "

We have also the following figures of *Exports to the United States of America*, from the beginning of the season to December 31st, in kilograms:

	1899	against	1898		
From SHANGHAI:	585,000 kilos	236,900 kilos	Increase,	147%	
" CANTON:	366,300 "	341,300 "	"	7%	
" YOKOHAMA:	1,352,800 "	992,500 "	"	36%	
" LYONS:	76,200 "	61,800 "	"	23%	
" MILAN:	412,800 "	451,300 "	Decrease,	9%	
Total	2,793,100 kilos	2,083,800 kilos			

Reduced into pounds 6,157,700 lbs., 4,593,900 lbs., Total increase, 34%.

Statistics.

Some say "statistics lie." To others statistics seem dry and meaningless, but to some who make a special study of them and to those to whom the advance and decline of prices means the making or losing of dollars, statistics naturally become interesting and significant. Statistics speak for

themselves; but their language, not understood by many, and misunderstood by some, is only appreciated by few.

Statistical tables are given in another part of this annual report by the Secretary of the Silk Association of America. His figures, always interesting and most favorably commented upon by leading experts in Lyons and Milan, shall not be repeated in this brief review, in which only the following few salient facts may be mentioned:

New York as a Silk Centre.

First of all be it recorded here that the United States of America has now become the greatest raw silk consuming country in the world (excepting, of course, China, and perhaps Japan, where correct statistics of home consumption are not yet available). In other words, New York City, the only raw silk market in America, holds now the first place amongst all the raw silk markets of the world, Shanghai alone excepted. In New York City more raw silk is now sold than is consumed in France, which is still the largest raw silk consuming country of Europe.

Substitutes for Japan Raw Silk.

In the second place we would mention the fact that American manufacturers, as intelligent and clever as progressive and successful, begin to know how to substitute certain qualities of Japan silk with certain other qualities of raw silk imported from Europe and China. Herein lies a great secret of economy and success, and of overcoming any fear of a so-called and sometimes too much heralded silk famine, which, for this reason, has really become a thing of the past. There may be a scarcity of certain high grade qualities of raw silk, but there will be no silk famine, generally speaking, so long as Yokohama, Canton. Shanghai and Milan are competing in supplying this market with raw silk. Exports to New York from Shanghai alone show an increase of over 100 per cent. over last year's exports to New York; while exports to Europe and other countries from Shanghai show an increase of about 50 per cent. over last year's exports. Canton silks, especially Double Extra Steam Filatures, are now also replacing Japans to a considerable extent in this great country.

Japanese Competition.

A third fact is established by statistics of exports from Japan to New York, and that is the prominent place which Japanese direct exporters of raw silk to the United States of America have gained during the present season. Viewed from an entirely impartial standpoint, this fact is astonishing when we consider how diffident manufacturers in Europe still are, and that Japanese direct exporters have for so many years failed to gain as firm a foothold there as they now have in this market.

Japan, at the beginning of this silk season, has made the most significant step in her young life, having abolished foreign consular jurisdiction and foreign concessions, and, striving forward in a progressive way, is now politically recognized as one of the world's powers. Japan has thus, in the eyes of civilized nations, far outrun her patient and, seemingly, immobile

neighbors, the Chinese, who, for so many centuries, have been her teachers, and, from a literary standpoint, her superiors. In Japanese literature, Chinese characters are still used in connection with Japanese characters. However, to facilitate the study of modern sciences, and to follow the general tendency of modern Japan in trying to do away with everything Chinese, the question of introducing an entirely new system of writing the Japanese language is now being thoroughly studied. It is not unlikely that the Latin alphabet, or something similar, will be adopted in the near future by the Japanese Government.

At the beginning of the new year, there was a dispute pending in Yokohama between the Japanese raw silk merchants and the foreign exporters, and for some time all business was actually suspended. After many meetings, the representatives of the two disputing parties have come to an understanding on satisfactory terms, of which the following is the most important: That from the first of July, 1900, at the option of the buyers, condition weights may be taken, and that any excess over 2 per cent. loss for moisture be refunded to the buyers. Thus the foreign exporters carried the principal point. It remains to be seen, however, how this new rule is going to be enforced, as the accommodations of the Imperial Government Conditioning Works in Yokohama are entirely inadequate to the requirements of the trade.

In referring to this matter, it may not be out of place to mention here that New York City has now a new Silk Conditioning House with all the latest improvements, and in connection therewith warehouse accommodations of the Security Silk Storage Company, with branch offices in the Silk Exchange building, thus furnishing every convenience for raw silk dealers and manufacturers.

Sericulture in America.

Finally, a fourth fact presents itself to us in perusing raw silk statistics for the past and, probably, as well for many years to come; and that fact is that among the names of raw silk producing countries of the world America does not appear at all. This is surprising at first sight, if we think of America in general, meaning the American Hemisphere, from the North Pole to the South Pole, including climes which, certainly, would seem to fulfill every condition required for sericulture. In fact, some attempts were made before the Revolutionary War to raise cocoons in the State of Connecticut, and in 1839 there was quite a boom in the mulberry tree business, because people thought that the United States would become the great silk raising country. But the bubble soon burst, not because the mulberry trees did not grow, nor because cocoons could not be raised, but simply because the price of labor reached far above the standard of Japan, China or Italy, thus making it impossible to compete with raw silk imported from those countries.

Similar attempts are now being made in the States of California and Utah, however, most probably with similar results. Samples of American raw silk will be exhibited at the Paris Exposition of 1900. The few skeins of San Diego raw silk which were presented to us for

inspection are satisfactory in many respects, and call for our compliments to Mrs. Williams, the pioneer silk culturist of California, in her most laudable and patriotic pursuit of producing American raw silk from cocoons raised in America. The following extract from a paper read by her at the Chamber of Commerce of San Diego on March 1, 1900, may be of interest:

"A few years ago there were but 400 silk factories in the United States. Now there are more than 700. There are nineteen States in which silk is being manufactured. Silk mills are located in about 230 towns and hamlets. The United States is said to be the greatest silk manufacturing country in the world. She might also be the largest producer of silk, as she has millions and millions of acres of land lying unused, save as a rendezvous for wild beasts and creeping things. Whereas, if these acres were cultivated by an industrious peasantry, they might add millions of revenue to the nation's wealth, as well as uplift into the higher light of American civilization, hundreds of thousands who need our help and our guardianship. To enter upon this business in Southern California we want hundreds and hundreds of acres of the best mulberry trees, in all varieties that can be obtained. They need both cultivation and irrigation to obtain the best results. A dry, healthful climate and productive soil are the two leading essentials to successful silk production. We surely have these. At least three crops of leaves may be taken from the same trees in a year, and if acres enough be planted and houseroom provided, the silk business may be carried on consecutively for eight months of the year. The manufacture of silk is one of the great industries of the world, and the demand for this fine fabric is constantly on the increase. It gives employment to hundreds and thousands of men and women and children."

"San Diego would take a wise step if she would in any way establish a silk factory here. It could be easily done, and would prove to be an opening wedge for other and still other like establishments. Facts are facts, and whether we accept it willingly or otherwise, expansion is a fact that we have to deal with. Already have the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and the Philippines satisfactorily experimented in silk production. They look to us for an open market. To respond wisely will greatly enrich us, as we stand at the entrance or the dividing line between them and the great body of the nation."

In New America.

The idea of competing with other raw silk producing countries is indeed not so preposterous as it may have seemed only two years ago, before Admiral Dewey entered Manila Bay. Could not mulberry plantations be cultivated on the Philippine Islands, where labor undoubtedly is as cheap as in Italy? Could not American silk reeling establishments be erected in the neighborhood of Manila? Silk reeling would be the easiest and most adaptable kind of work for native women of the Island of Luzon. They could sit down and sing while working, no force nor special intelligence would be required, only a little attention and, after some practice, silk reeling would become a mere play to them.

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To some of us life is too short to accomplish all we wish to accomplish and to realize all the possibilities which present themselves to us, especially in a restless and ever-progressive country like this, where life seems to be more worth living than anywhere else on earth. Many of us, however, may yet see the time when raw silk in considerable quantities will be reeled from cocoons raised under the protection of the beloved and much respected "Stars and Stripes" of the United States of America.

Presented by Mr. T. B. Thompson, of the Eureka Silk Co., New York City.

Sewing Silk and Twist, 1899-1900.

The fiscal year just ended has witnessed one of the most remarkable advances in the prices of both raw and manufactured product in recent years. Notwithstanding the indifference of the trade to the belief of a forward movement in the price of

raw material, and to accept the subsequent advance in prices of the manufactured product, the statistics show that a very considerable advance has actually taken place, and that the trade has accepted the higher prices from time to time as they became necessary.

The following table will give an idea of the rise in four of the principal grades of Raw Silk:

1899.	Classical. Italian.	Japan Best No. 1. Filature.	Shanghai Steam, 1st Choice.	Canton Extra, Extra.
January....	\$3.95-\$4.15	\$3.67-\$3.75	\$4.15-\$4.25	\$3.00-\$3.10
December...	5.40- 5.50	5.50- 5.75	5.60- 5.70	4.65- 4.75

Showing an advance from 40 to 55 per cent. in the raw, while manufactured goods in the same period have gone up not over 25 per cent.

Since January 1st, 1900, there was a slight re-action in Canton and Japan silks, which had advanced relatively more than Shanghai and Italian; the latitude of which has scarcely been disturbed at any time. This re-action has since been recouped and prices are up to the December level, with prospects of going still higher.

Owing to the very low range of prices for the last few years, due to the large production of raw silk throughout the world, it is not a very remarkable experience that prices have advanced in the face of the largest raw silk output in twenty years. This has been helped along very materially by the use of silk in a great many new channels of business; also an increased consumption in the manufacture of ladies' linings, neckties, upholstery, and very largely in the making of Pongees for export from China and Japan to England and America.

This wonderful impetus has been shared by the majority of manufacturers handled and canvassed by this industry. Clothiers, boot and shoe manufacturers, cloak and suit, ladies' wear and exporters have all assisted in the general depletion of our stocks. One matter which requires more than passing notice, is that silk is now used very extensively in the manufacturing of general broad goods for women's wear. Take for instance shirt waists made entirely from silk. These have assisted in depleting the raw silk market, and also the floating or unsold stock of which there have been large quantities carried over from year to year. With this floating

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stock finally absorbed, prices were forced up as regulated by the basis of supply and demand.

Mills have been well employed, throwsters have been more than busy, and the greatest drawback has been the scarcity of help. In such conditions as these, we always look for better prices for our product. Contributing to some extent to the general advance of Machine Twist is the enhanced cost of coal, spools, boxes, dye stuffs, mill supplies, and in fact all articles entering into the manufacture of our goods.

With the advance in prices of our manufactured product, more or less trade has gone to cotton, and threads other than silk, complaining that they could not pay the difference in price. They lose sight of the fact that silk being an animal product, the tensile quality, which is the life and elasticity of silk, will be retained as long as the life of the garment into which it is sewed.

Consumers should be impressed with the fact that silk gives with the garment, while threads, which have little or no elasticity, will not. Of course the matter of price always interests buyers and we are often too prone to relinquish or turn over a customer, without having our salesman explain to him fully the inevitable result of the cheapening of the most essential article entering into the manufacture of his goods. No matter how high-priced a cloth, the wearing qualities depend more on how strongly it is sewed together than upon the goods themselves.

About twenty-five years ago, the experiment was tried of putting out Spun Machine Twist in competition with bright stock, and after a sharp and decisive trial was abandoned. The risks in having garments rejected for ripping, were found to be greater than the saving in the cost of trimming.

In other words, consumers found that considering the infinitesimal cost of Sewing Silk entering into the manufacture of a garment, the substitute of an inferior article was risky business. We predict that history will repeat itself.

From spools tested by the writer very recently, which were spooled in 1875, the silk was found to have retained its life and strength to a large and greater degree than we ever had reason to expect, varying less than 5 per cent. under what it was spooled for.

In no branch of industry is the axiom, "The best is always the cheapest," so thoroughly applicable and true as in the sewing silk line, as well for the silk manufacturer as for the consumer. With the former there is less waste and more length and strength to the pound, and to the latter there is more covering capacity and less imperfections.

One of the principal difficulties which we have had to contend with, and one of increasing importance, is the matter of high standards. These cost more money than the trade have been accustomed to paying, and this brings us to the point where consumers must adapt themselves to at least the present level of prices. It is the opinion of the writer that trade must accustom itself to a higher range of prices in general.

Ribbons are very likely to become a contributing force, as they are again coming into vogue, and had the ribbon manufacturers entered into the market for extensive purchases during the past season, the upward movement in prices of Machine Twist would have been much greater.

Values will not be disturbed by the new crop, and the best opinion inclines to the belief that higher prices will prevail this year provided there is no great political overthrow, or industrial disturbance here or abroad. We must not lose sight of the fact that we are now getting down to the working basis of one crop a year, which for the last three or four years has hardly been sufficient to meet the increasing demands.

The most serious drawback to the successful operation of the Machine Twist and Sewing Silk industry, is the taking of advance orders for future delivery on the basis of low ruling prices previous to the advance, without forming any intelligent basis as regards the tendency of the future price of Raw Silk. Such orders absorb the stock on hand, and force us into a market which unfortunately for ourselves during the past two or three years, has uniformly advanced.

Does this condition obtain in any other branch of business? Take the Spool Cotton business. Their prices advanced 22 per cent. on December 23d, and went into effect at once. Take the Woollen manufacturers, or the Cotton, or the Iron, or any other important branch of business, do they put through one lot at old figures when prices advance? Does the importer give us one lot at old prices? How does it operate with our customers when prices decline? Does he place advance orders at the ruling prices? On the contrary, we have heard of cases where they demand an allowance for such goods as they had on hand.

This subject is a matter of interest for Machine Twist manufacturers to decide as to whether this practice shall continue, or a rational, sensible observance of first business principles be substituted.

Presented by Mr. William T. P. Hollingsworth (of the Paterson Ribbon Co.), Chairman of the Committee on Statistical Information of Ribbon Manufacturers.

The Ribbon Industry :

Its Condition and Difficulties, and Their Remedies.

The report of a Committee to an Association composed of members actively engaged in any line of manufacture is necessarily but little more than a summary of conditions already known.

A review of these conditions and their causes before such a body may, however, serve to bring about such consideration and discussion as may result in some suggestions which may lead to an improvement in these conditions, and in co-operation for the benefit of the trade. There are few manufacturing interests which, besides the usual vicissitudes of business, such as financial, political and labor disturbances, which are common to all trades, have to reckon with a fourth element of uncertainty, to wit: fashion, to the extent which the ribbon trade is compelled to take into account. In other trades, good times, low raw material and absence of labor troubles, mean reasonable profits. In the ribbon business, all these conditions may exist, and all our efforts barely enable us to pay running expenses, if not actually compelling us to run at a loss, unless fashion decrees that ribbons shall be worn. Unfortunately, the year just ended has shown us what the result is when most of the conditions are adverse.

XXVIII ANNUAL MEETING

There has been very little demand for ribbons of any kind. The consumption has been unusually small for dresses, or millinery, or manufacturing purposes. At the same time, wages have not decreased, but have been sustained by the demand for labor resulting from general business prosperity, and factories have been obliged to maintain their full fixed charges and keep a reasonable number of looms in operation. In addition to all this, the price of raw silk has advanced by a sustained demand for use in broad silks which has been sufficient to maintain the consumption in spite of the small amount required by ribbon manufacturers.

The situation which the ribbon manufacturers have been compelled to face may, therefore, be summed up as follows:

Largely decreased demand;
Sustained rates of wages;
Advances in raw material;

and, in addition to these, increased productive power in consequence of the substitution for German looms or addition to old plants in many mills of high speed looms. The natural result has been, as we all well know, a year which has been even worse than last year and worse than any year known to the trade, except, possibly, the year 1893, when disturbances were caused by severe fluctuations in raw silk.

The preceding statement of the conditions of the trade includes a discussion of the difficulties. Unfortunately, the two expressions are in this connection almost synonymous.

It is obvious that most of the difficulties are beyond the reach of remedy under existing conditions. The whims of fashion can no more be controlled than they can be understood. The production of raw silk is the result of conditions largely beyond any human control, and the conditions of the money market and of labor are the results of combinations of circumstances far beyond the influence of any one industry. But the disastrous results of unfavorable conditions from any or all of these causes may be, to a large extent, avoided by co-operation in preparations for meeting them. Capital can be provided in quantity sufficient to avoid sacrifice in times of financial stringency; labor can be more effectively and steadily employed to the benefit of both the operatives and the manufacturers in combination than in independent concerns. Fixed charges and selling expenses can be reduced to a fraction of the present aggregate and the interests of the industry, as a whole, can be controlled by manufacturers themselves, rather than through outside interests, as is the case to-day in many instances; and above all, such co-operation can give to each the assurance that he has the assistance and not the antagonism of all the others; so that, when disaster threatens, all unite to save the ship, instead of each concentrating his efforts in a wild panic to save his own life, even at the expense of all the rest of the trade.

That such results are most desirable and even necessary all will agree; that they are practicable, few will deny. There may be some difference of opinion as to the method by which they can be secured, but, in the opinion of your Committee, in the light of the experience of the Ribbon manufacturers, as well as that of other producers, they can only be assured by

absolute consolidation, which can, in so far as is in the nature of things at all practicable, secure regular supplies of raw material, distribute and control labor, provide ample capital, reduce fixed charges and selling expenses and prevent the sacrifice which results from ill considered over-production and ruinous competition.

This, and this alone, in the opinion of your Chairman, will make possible a steady and profitable business, under whatever conditions may exist.

Presented by Dr. August Hunziker, of the Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co., Paterson, N. J.

Skein Silk Dyeing

The business of the year 1899 has been very fair, as far as the quantity of dyed silk is concerned. On account of the very low prices for dyeing, and the great advance in the cost of chemicals and dyestuffs, the result has not been very satisfactory to the dyer.

After a long period of rest, the trimmings business started again this year, and the manufacturers have hope, and every reason to believe, that the coming season will find them very busy.

This year, as in previous years, colored taffetas were largely in demand; blacks also improved slightly towards the latter part of the year.

The dyeing of silk, in its different branches, requires every year more and more skill and attention. The dyers certainly have not been idle, and many European dyers and manufacturers have looked with surprise at the enormous progress the silk dyeing industry has made in this country within the last few years. The American dyer generally has to compete with all the European specialists, and that he is fully able to compete successfully with the European dyer is proved by the fact that the European manufacturers who have their mills here have all their dyeing done here also. The larger silk dyeing establishments in this country, following the example of the European competitors, are manufacturing a great many of the chemicals and products used for preparing the silk for the different processes of dyeing.

The dyer who combines the science of the laboratory with the practical work done in the dyehouse and who keeps in view the one important object of preparing the silk fibre for whatever special use the silk is designed, will thus help the manufacturer to improve the quality of the home product over the imported goods.

Silk, the queen of all the fibres, conquered the world many centuries ago, and has constantly been an interesting subject for the study of many noted scientists. Up to the present time, many important and valuable facts concerning the physical and chemical reactions as well as the constitution of the silk fibre have been discovered, but an immense working field still lies hidden from the eyes of the savant.

The very interesting experiments of producing silk, or a substitute for silk, have been closely watched by the critical eyes of the whole silk world, and it is probable that artificial silk, a product of cellulose, will eventually find a position in the silk trade for certain kinds of goods.

Silk, a secretion of the silkworm, is composed of the sericin or silkum and the fibroin, the fibre. Both are very closely related and show very much the same chemical reactions as the gelatin and the albumen of the class of the albumenoides.

The most important factor to the dyer, the remarkable affinity or property of absorption of the sericin and the fibroin for acids, metal salts and organic compounds like sugar, gelatin, tannic acid and last, but not least, the larger number of different classes of dyestuffs, has not yet been explained. What happens in the process of dyeing? Is it the action of chemical affinity or is it simply the mechanical solution of the dyestuffs within the fibre? This question has puzzled many scientists and, until the present day, both theories have their friends and opponents.

Some day, in its steady progress, science will undoubtedly produce synthetically the albumenoides, and with them a perfect artificial silk, having all the properties of natural silk, and by that time most of the important reactions which take place in the processes of dyeing may be satisfactorily explained.

Presented by Mr. W. H. Rometsch, of Messrs. Schaum & Uhlinger, Philadelphia, Pa.

The Ribbon Loom Industry:

It is very well known to the trade that the ribbon loom industry has not been exceptionally encouraged recently by any increased demand for that production. The reasons, possibly, are also well known. But, with the gracious consent of our friends and customers, we will venture to state what, in our opinion, are some of the causes conducive to the decline in the consumption of ribbons. First and foremost it is apparent the fashion has been against ribbons. Further, some months ago the formation of a trust was strongly advocated, and advocated for a good cause. The plan of forming a trust was undoubtedly conceived for the purpose of eliminating the difficulties which are constantly in the way of continued success. For instance, when various mills are running on the same kind of goods, and are forced to sell to the same customers, the natural result is that something must yield, and generally, it is prices. The buyers knowing of this trust agitation and holding off, and the manufacturers holding off from buying new machinery, not wishing to make an outlay that could possibly be avoided by the formation of a trust, naturally resulted in a contraction of the ribbon loom industry. Other factors conducive to this condition are the labor question; the higher price of raw material without a corresponding increase in the price of the manufactured product; and the keen knowledge of all these questions possessed by the various buyers who have taken advantage of them.

The remedies are hard to suggest. When the market will not absorb goods; when the buyers will not buy; and when retailers cannot sell, almost all attempts to dispose of the product at a fair profit are futile. The cutting of prices under these conditions (so often prevalent) only tends to further weaken the market; and the attempts to cheapen goods in order to meet the reduced prices and still have a margin of profit are bound to play

havoc in the end. The same conditions do not exist in Europe. The manufacturers there, as a rule, are more independent in their relations to the buyer, and simply will not sell unless at a profit. Exceptions, of course, may occur once in a while; but, as a rule, the production is restricted and the goods are not sacrificed. We think it would be to our advantage to learn from our European cousins in this respect.

Now, as to the narrow loom industry—tapes, gimpes, bindings, narrow ribbons, and such—some manufacturers have not been able to produce what their trade demanded; and we have been enormously pushed in this class of machinery for the last year. Why the conditions in this line are so much better than in the regular ribbon trade we must leave to others to decide. Looking into the future, there seems to be a tendency and desire to increase production, simplify management and improve qualities, and to concentrate efforts on certain lines, both as to machinery and looms, and also in the manufacture of goods. Specialties can always be best handled by the manufacturer making a business of specialties, and the same is the case with narrow goods. Every loom builder does his best to make a loom capable of giving the greatest production. While the high speed looms in the market are generally adaptable to the different qualities required, yet, with all the improvements and all the benefits which the high speed loom contains, we think and know that specializing the work as much as possible will prove of great advantage. We do not doubt that the tendency of the next few years will prove this.

The Old and the New.

How very different things were three decades ago the writer recalls. In his boyhood he often watched a jacquard silk-ribbon loom on the upper floor of a small farm house where he had been sent to recuperate. The father of the family, from early morn until late at night, turned the loom by hand. Perhaps some of the ribbon manufacturers of to-day will remember this phase of the industry—when the old hand ribbon-loom, with the bar in front of the loom, was in vogue, turning, turning, turning, from morning till night. Yet there are some of these looms in use to-day; fortunately, not in this country, but across the sea they are still turning and grinding out ribbons on this class of loom. However, the latest advices inform us that this very house industry, which is strongly prevalent in St. Etienne, France, as well as in the surrounding country of Basle, and also in Barmen and Elberfeld, is slowly but surely being supplanted with power looms. This country has seen very few of these hand looms, although at one time a mill was running with some of the original Basle looms, imported here, having been hand looms over there, but transformed into power looms by the addition of a couple of pulleys, a stud and gear wheels. These are now happily out of service, however, and so we progress from the old to the new.

In Memoriam.

ROBERT WARNER HARE,

DECEASED, MAY 30, 1899.

WHEREAS, it has been the will of God to remove from among us, our esteemed associate,

Robert Warner Hare,

Manager of the Nonotuck Silk Co., at Chicago, Ill., for the past twenty years, and

WHEREAS, Mr. Hare was during the greater part of his business career connected with the Silk Industry in this country, in which he was regarded with the highest respect and esteem, for both his sterling integrity and excellent business abilities, which won for him a leading position in his chosen calling, therefore be it

Resolved, that his business associates, members of the Silk & Twist Manufacturers' Association of the United States, sincerely deplore his untimely death, and hereby desire to record their high regard for him, as a man of affairs, and as a citizen, who in his business, as well as in public and private life, lived up to the highest standards of excellence.

Resolved, that our sympathies go out to his bereaved family in their irreparable affliction, and that as a tribute of their esteem these resolutions be spread upon the minutes and a copy be engrossed and presented as a memento to his family.

In Memoriam.

J. M. NILES,

DECEASED, NOVEMBER 22, 1899.

WHEREAS, in the providence of God, we have been called upon to mourn the loss by death of our esteemed associate,

J. M. Niles,

Boston, Mass., and

WHEREAS, we desire to record our tribute of admiration and esteem for his tireless activity and unremitting energy in the discharge of his duties as a representative manager of a leading branch of the Silk Industry of America.

Resolved, that we mourn the loss of our late associate and friend, and deeply sympathize with his family in their great bereavement; that his gentlemanly qualities, honesty of purpose and sincerity of motive, as well as his many Christian traits of character, endeared him to his friends and to all who knew him, and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be engrossed and framed for presentation as a memento to Mr Niles' family.

In Memoriam.

FERDINAND EGGENA,

DECEASED, APRIL 4, 1900.

WHEREAS, in the providence of God, we have been called upon to mourn the loss by death of our esteemed associate,

Ferdinand Eggena,

of Staten Island, New York City, and

WHEREAS, we desire to record our tribute of respect and esteem for his honesty, integrity and uniform courtesy, therefore,

Resolved, that we mourn the loss of our late associate and friend, and deeply sympathize with his family in their great bereavement; and that these resolutions be spread on the minutes and a copy be forwarded to Mr. Eggena's family.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

For the information of those members who patriotically contributed, in 1898, to the creation of a fitting monument in honor of the Nation's dead, who perished in the harbor of Havana, Cuba, while in their country's service on board the battleship "Maine," the following letter, read at the Annual Meeting, is appended :

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE
MAINE NATIONAL MONUMENT FUND,
Room 22, Tribune Building,
NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK, March 27, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Esq., Secretary,
The Silk Association of America,
Silk Exchange Building, City.

Dear Sir :

Your letter, under date of March 24th, to the Hon. Levi P. Morton, referring to the status of the Maine Monument Fund, reached me this morning. The delay in the erection of the Monument has been due to the obtainment of a proper site in this city, the selection of the site being a necessary adjunct to the design. This difficulty having only been recently overcome, work is now in progress to obtain the designs for the Monument, which proceedings will be conducted with due despatch under the direction of General James Grant Wilson, who is Chairman of the Committee on Site and Design of the Maine National Monument Committee. The National Sculpture Society are also aiding in the work.

There is at present something over \$100,000 on deposit, drawing interest, the full amount of which will be devoted to the construction and erection of the Monument. The expense of getting up designs will be borne by Mr. William R. Hearst, a member of the Committee.

Yours very truly,

(Signed) S. S. CARVALHO,

Sec'y Executive Committee,
Maine National Monument Fund.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA, IN ACCOUNT WITH CHARLES F. HOMER, TREASURER.

DR.

CR.

1899.	1899.	
Dec. 31,	Jan. 1,	Balance in Pacific Bank and petty cash. \$2,324 24
	Dec. 31,	Annual dues, 1899, 147 at \$50 (two mem- berships unpaid). \$7,350
	"	Annual dues, 1900, paid in advance 7 at \$50. 350
	"	Annual guarantee fund, 1899, 22 sub- scribers. 2,500 00
	"	Banquet account, 1899. 2,300 49
	1900.	\$14,884 73
	Jan. 1,	Cash balance, Pacific Bank. \$1,544 22
		Petty cash. 15 23
		\$1,559 45
		CHARLES F. HOMER, Treasurer.
1899.		
Dec. 31,		
		Disbursements in 1899, charged to following accounts:
		Rent and Cleaning offices. \$1,800 00
		Manifests. 463 12
		Printing and Stationery. 543 66
		Newspapers. 37 85
		Postage. 264 00
		Typewriter supplies. 120 06
		Car Fares. 25 70
		Telephone service. 125 70
		Sundries. 591 63
		Christmas to postmen, janitors and employees. 41 75
		Wages, two clerks and typewriter. 1,861 32
		Secretary's services. 5,000 00
		\$10,874 79
		Banquet account, 1899. 2,350 49
		Suspense account, two memberships unpaid. 100 00
		Balance to surplus account, 1899. 1,559 45
		\$14,884 73
		Audited and found correct.
		R. VON BRIESEN,
		RUSSELL MURRAY,
		Auditing Committee.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

March 27, 1900.

THE FOLLOWING FIRMS IDENTIFIED WITH THE SILK
INDUSTRY HAVE BECOME MEMBERS OF THE
ASSOCIATION FOR 1900.

Wm. Ball, Paterson, N. J.
Julius Brandes Mfg. Co., Paterson, N. J.
Holmes Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.
Pioneer Silk Co., Paterson, N. J.
F. A. Straus & Co., Paterson, N. J.
Stirling Silk Mfg. Co., Stirling, N. J.
Ampere Silk Mill, Watsessing, N. J.
Brown Bros. & Co., Bankers, New York City.
A. Guichard & Co., New York City.
Hardt & Lindgens, New York City.
J. Kridel, Sons & Co., New York City.
Lion Silk Co., New York City.
Wm. A. Lord, New York City.
Charavay & Bodvin, New York City.
General Chemical Co. (successors to Lodi
Chemical Co.), New York City.
Wm. Openhym & Sons, New York City.
Vietor & Achelis, New York City.
Adolph Pass, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Harrison & Gore Mfg. Co., Newburg, N. Y.
Toner & Prescott, Unionville, N. Y.
Royal Weaving Co., Pawtucket, R. I.
Magid Hope Silk Mfg. Co., Milford, Mass.

The XXVIII Anniversary Banquet
of the Association.

THE Twenty-eighth Anniversary
Banquet of the Silk Association of
America was held at Delmonico's in the
City of New York on the evening of
February Eighth, One Thousand Nine
Hundred.

The Association was favored with
the presence of distinguished men, as
indicated by the accompanying list of
guests at the President's table.

In all three hundred and seventy-
one gentlemen sat down, but, notwith-
standing the felicity of the occasion,
a note of sorrow tinged its enjoyment
through the enforced absence by illness
of our esteemed President, Mr. Albert
Tilt.

The Divine Blessing was asked by
the Rev. R. S. MacArthur, D.D., of New
York City.

Following are the addresses made
on the occasion.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

Address of Vice-President Lambert.

GENTLEMEN, MEMBERS OF THE SILK ASSOCIATION AND INVITED GUESTS: It is my pleasure to welcome you to-night to the twenty-eighth anniversary of the Silk Association of America. We regret very much the absence of our President, Mr. Albert Tilt, and hope he may be restored again to health and again take the position he fills so well. (Applause.) We will waft greetings of good will and affection to our absent President. I miss one happy, smiling face from our Board to-night, one of the pillars of our Association, Col. Frank W. Cheney (Applause), who is absent to-night on account of the death of his son, who gave his life for the benefit of this glorious country (Applause). I also mention, with deep regret, the loss of our esteemed Vice-President, Garrett A. Hobart, who was one of our members.

Our Association is in a fairly prosperous condition. Through the untiring efforts of our energetic Secretary, Franklin Allen (Applause), we have added many members to our Association the past year, and some are still awaiting election. (Applause.)

The objects of the Association are fairly well stated on the printed proclamation of the President, that you found on your menu. I will read just a selection from them: "To foster the trades' and commercial interests of its members; to secure freedom from unjust or unlawful exactions; to assist the officers of the National Government in any impartial execution of existing revenue laws; to promote a more enlarged and friendly intercourse between business men, and to expand the development of industrial art."

Your officers of the Association have carried out these objects as far and as well as they could, and it seems to me that every manufacturer of silk in the United States should join this Association and help, by untiring efforts, to make a success of our industries.

In regard to the trade conditions of the past year: the ribbon trade during the year has been poor and unfavorable, Dame Fashion having ruled against the use of the article either for hat trimmings or dress trimmings; but to-day prospects are much brighter, and we feel sure that better times are near at hand. (Applause.)

The manufacturers of men's wear have had a busy year, but competition has been severe, and only small advances of prices have been realized. In broad goods, labor has been kept fairly well employed at good wages, and the laborer has had a full share of the benefits of the industries. Manufacturers have had to contend with a large overstock of goods, which have been thrown on the market at a great loss, and a great advance of raw silk, and so far they have not been able to obtain a proportionate advance on the manufactured goods, and I fear that many when they struck their balances, had to use a microscope to see the profits. (Laughter.)

The business looks brighter and buyers are willing to pay small advances on staple goods, and things in special demand realize a fair profit.

XXVIII ANNUAL BANQUET

You will probably be surprised to learn that during the year there have been 63 silk manufacturing concerns started in towns and villages of the United States; 2,160 broad looms, 500 ribbon looms and 100 velvet looms being placed in these new establishments. So, you see, some people have confidence in the future of the silk trade. (Applause.)

We have with us to-night many eminent men, who will address you, and I ask your quiet attention so that all may hear the wisdom of the words they give you. I say to each of you, with your neighbor good cheer share and for this one night drive away dull care. I will close my remarks with the first toast of the evening:

“OUR COUNTRY.”

“Oh Thou! by whose Almighty nod
The scale of empire rises or alternate fails,
Send forth the saving virtues round this land
In bright patrol.”

The reply will be the “Star Spangled Banner,” which you are all invited to sing. (Applause.)

* * *

I have now a very pleasant duty before me. It seems almost superfluous to introduce to you your old friend, our worthy Treasurer, Col. Charles F. Homer. (Cries of “He’s a Jolly Good Fellow.”)

Gentlemen, you took away part of my speech. That is just what I was going to say. I want to say to you in presenting Mr. Homer as Toastmaster of this dinner, I am satisfied that whatever he does will be done well. I now introduce to you Charles F. Homer, to take charge for the evening.

Col. Chas. F. Homer.

MR. HOMER: Gentlemen of the Silk Association, honored guests here this evening: I ask permission of the guests here ere the regular toasts commence, to bring to your attention and read to you a communication, a matter which I know is of deep personal interest to every member present. All of us regret that our esteemed and worthy President is not here with us to-night in person. But he is here to-night in the fullness of his heart and in the profound depth of every fibre of his interest. (Applause.) We know every one of us, how highly he is esteemed. We know the beauty of that personal character, we value the deep interest that he took in everything that pertains to the welfare of this great industry and we share with each other the profound sentiment of sorrow and regret that he is compelled to make the battle of his life and face the valley of the shadow of death. I saw him but a little while since and it was a matter of great pleasure to me to give him every detail of interest pertaining to this banquet to-night; this reunion of his old friends of years and of his associates in this great industry. He has sent this message to you and with pleasure I read it:

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

5 EAST 67TH ST., NEW YORK,

February 8, 1900.

TO THE OFFICERS, MEMBERS AND GUESTS OF THE SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA:

"GENTLEMEN: Being unable to attend our annual banquet, I dictate a few words to convey to you the assurance of my profound regret at being absent from what, I feel sure, will be one of your most enjoyable and memorable occasions. My heart is warm and my interest most earnest for the prosperity and strength of the Silk Association of America. It should comprise every reputable manufacturer and dealer engaged in our interesting industry; it should be a fraternal and friendly society of gentlemen, bound together by mutual interests; and in time of peril, when free traders make their periodical attacks, it should be a united organization to conquer opposition.

"I am glad to have had a part in building up the Association; I am proud to be its President, and I wish you all health, happiness and prosperity."

Yours most truly,

(Signed) ALBERT TILT.

The reading of Mr. Tilt's letter was received with great applause.

Gentlemen, I ask you one and all to fill your glasses. I ask you to drink to the return to health and to our midst and at all times our best wishes to that lovely character, our President.

(The toast was drank standing and three cheers heartily given.)

Gentlemen, I am sorry to interrupt the good feeling and hilarity of the evening but I desire to bring to your earnest attention this fact of our hospitality, which I trust every one present will remember. We have invited honored and distinguished guests from afar and I bespeak for them your kind, your courteous and your orderly attention.

Lieut.-Governor Woodruff entered the room at this point and three cheers were given him.

The Hon. Foster M. Voorhees.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, I have now the pleasure to give the first regular toast

"THE STATE OF NEW JERSEY."

"All happy peace and goodly government,
Are settled there in sure establishment,
Safety and equal government are things
Which make the subjects happy as the Kings."

We have with us here to-night from that sister State which has been the cradle, if not the birth place, of the silk industry and which has certainly taken better care of it than any other State in the Union, during its feeble period. (Applause.)

XXVIII ANNUAL BANQUET

I have the pleasure, gentlemen, to introduce to you the Hon. Foster M. Voorhees, Governor of the State of New Jersey. (Applause.)

HON. FOSTER M. VOORHEES: Mr. Toastmaster, honored guests and members of the Silk Association of America: I come from the home of the silk industry; I come from the State where all is happy peace. Where there is a goodly government, and where the subjects are as happy as the kings—in fact, happier to-night than myself. (Applause.)

I am glad to bring to you, gentlemen of this Association, the greeting of the State of New Jersey. I bring to you also best wishes for improved conditions in your trade and business. I had inferred from hurried examination of statistics this afternoon that all was prosperity in the silk industry, and it comes to me somewhat of a shock that things are not as they ought to be; but in the language of the distinguished poet of the countryman who sits at my side (pointing to the Chinese Minister), I desire to say and to bring to you the cheering assurance that, "We may be happy yet, you bet." (Laughter and applause.)

I am glad that the State which I represent receives such distinguished and marked consideration at your hand. It is not a usual thing. New Jersey has long been regarded as out of the Union, but I can safely say that in the heart of no loyal Jerseyman is there lodged the prayer which accompanies the toast to my distinguished friend, your Lieutenant-Governor, that

" Upon thy brow,
We hope some time shall sit,
A nobler grace than now." (Applause.)

I presume that it is but natural that every native of the States of this Union should feel proud of the history of his own State. I know it is essentially so of the State which I have the honor to represent. Once a Jerseyman, always a Jerseyman, and I am glad to be present in this assemblage where so many distinguished citizens have their business interests in the State I represent. I was glad to hear that that citizen of whom we were all proud, the distinguished Vice-President, the Honorable Garrett A. Hobart, (Applause) was a member of your Association, and I know and have the honor of the acquaintance of that lovely character, that noble gentleman, your President, who is now wrestling with the King of Terrors. (Applause.) The eloquent tribute paid to him to-night was well merited, and all his friends rejoiced that in this State he has the good will, the esteem and the confidence of his business associates.

Now, New Jersey may be regarded from a two-fold point of view. It may be regarded as out of the Union or as in the Union, and I desire to resent the imputation that in loyalty, in patriotism, that State is second to any. (Applause.) It is true that she boasts not of the broad domain of the Empire State of the country; she has not the natural resources nor the wealth of other States, but in all that goes to contribute to the common good, to add to the common glory of our loved country, New Jersey is second to no other State. (Applause.) Small in area, limited in population, yet I would call your attention to the fact that in the honored progress of industry she has far outstripped her neighbors. To-day she ranks fifth in the value of her manufactured products. Her army of laborers, rising with

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the sun, laboring cheerfully during the day, add when the sun has set more than one million dollars to the value of the manufactured products of this country. (Applause.) They are happy, they are peaceful, they are contented, they are still. No State furnishes a people where there is a higher degree of intelligence than in the little State across the lordly Hudson. Why, the products of their handiwork are found in every part of the globe. Her ships part the waves that sound upon the icy and rock bound coasts of Alaska or wash the level sands of the Philippines. (Applause.) In her potteries, in her cutlery we have established a reputation known the world around, and nowhere more than in the industry with which you are allied is shown to a better degree the intelligence, the skill, and the fruit of their labor. (Applause.) The products of the silk looms of New Jersey to-day rival those of any country in the world (applause) in their artistic merit, in their coloring, and in their delicacy of design. And New Jersey to-day has within its borders a city where there are a greater number of industries than in any city of our United States. There is to be found the city known as the Lyons of America. There is the industry which has grown from the humblest beginnings in '39 until in '98 the annual value of its output was the imperial sum of forty-three million dollars. Think, if you please of it, 26,000 employees dependent upon this industry find their homes in the State over the river, and upon them depend some 70,000 at least! Why, my friends, when I think that I feel like repeating the truism—no doubt you have heard it many times before—that every one of you who employs labor who are willing to use your capital in promoting an industry in affording labor, are benefactors. Think of it, \$27,000 every day spent in that State alone! Think of the comfort and the happiness that it brings. Think of the sorrow and the suffering and the deprivation that would follow its withdrawal! I tell you, and I bring to you the assurance, that, say what our neighbors will, the attitude of the State which I represent will not change toward those engaged in the honest and legitimate combination of capital for the employment of wealth and the benefiting of our common country. (Applause.)

The success of our State, the happiness of its people has depended upon its conservative attitude. There be it said that the laborer received the higher percentage of wage of any State in the Union. There he receives a larger share of the profits than in any other State of our country; and that is the reason that that army of employees, willingly, cheerfully, every morning, wend their way to their place of work and return happy and contented to their homes.

And now, as we are about to pass the threshold of the old century, what of the new? What more can I bring to you than the best wishes of that State that you may be prospered, that your moneys invested may bring to you a fair return, that you may contribute to the common glory and advancement of the material prosperity of the country which we all so deeply love. (Applause.)

Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the next regular toast is "The State of New York."

" Oh Empire State! Upon thy brow
Shall sit a nobler grace than now.
Deep in the brightness of thy skies,
The thronging years in glory rise,
And, as they fleet,
Drop strength and riches at thy feet."

Gentlemen, we have with us to-night our esteemed friend, in the first place, and our honored friend, in the second place, the Lieutenant-Governor of the State of New York, and I have the pleasure to introduce to you the Hon. Timothy L. Woodruff (Cheers).

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR WOODRUFF.—Mr. President and Gentlemen: It was with regret that I found it impossible to partake with you to-night of a Delmonico dinner. You may rest assured nothing of less importance than that which detained me would have prevented my prompt appearance, namely, a dinner to Admiral Dewey and his charming wife. (Applause.) From a dinner to Dewey to a banquet of the Silk Association of America, is a most appropriate transition. From a dinner to Dewey, who is all silk and a yard wide (Laughter), to this assemblage of the American Manufacturers of the raw silks of the Orient, seems appropriate, for it was Dewey who opened the door to America's share of the trade of Asia by planting the stars and stripes on the Island of Luzon, where from the bridge of the "Olympia" he said he "hoped to God it would float forever."

Have you men who produce annually one hundred million dollars' worth of manufactured product from the raw material largely raised on the Pacific Coast of Asia, ever stopped to realize what would have been the effect upon the silk industry of America had the door of the Orient been slammed in our faces, as would probably have been the case except for the timely acquisition of the Philippine Islands? Suppose England, France, Germany and Russia were to parcel China among themselves and eventually check, if not destroy, our rapidly growing trade with that recently developing empire, containing more than one-quarter of the people of the globe. With the Philippine Islands, the Hawaiian Islands, Cuba and Puerto Rico, either territory of the United States or independent, there is no question as to who will build and control the canal across the Isthmus of Central America, which will connect the Atlantic and the Pacific Oceans, and be of material benefit to the trade you represent, which is largely confined to the Atlantic sea-board of the United States. (Applause.) It is hardly to be supposed that there is a single man engaged in the manufacture of silk in the United States who can possibly be in sympathy with some of the anti-expansion twaddle, of which, unfortunately, we are obliged to hear so much. There is reason to believe that scarcely one practical business man in a hundred is in favor of abandoning the territory which naturally came to us as one of the fruits of our victory

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in the war with Spain. When we restore to France the Louisiana Tract, consisting of over 800,000 square miles, an area equal to that portion of the United States which lies between the Atlantic Ocean and the Mississippi River, and ask her to give back to us the fifteen millions of dollars we paid for it; when we relinquish to old Mexico Texas and the territories of New Mexico and Arizona; when we ask Russia to give us back the purchase price of nine millions of dollars and take off our hands the rich gold mines and mineral wealth of Alaska; then and not till then will we give back to Spain or abandon to Aguinaldo and his bands of half-civilized Filipinos the fertile plains and unlimited wealth of the Philippine Archipelago. (Great applause.) We might as well leave the Trans-Isthmian Canal for Great Britain or France or Germany to build and control; we might as well ask Japan to lay and maintain the Pacific cables; we might as well ask England to relieve us of Hawaii and Samoa; give back Puerto Rico to Spain; entreat some one to relieve us of our responsibility in Cuba; in short, retreat completely from our new position as the paramount power of the Pacific; abdicate as the arbiter and guardian of the destinies of the Western Hemisphere, and snail-like crawl back into our shell, content to leave the strenuous work of the world's destiny in the Twentieth Century to hands less timid than ours. (Applause.)

Rather than to even contemplate seriously these suggestions of unpatriotic and narrow-minded men, we might better repudiate the victories of Grant, of Sherman and Sheridan, which, with sacrifices of men and treasure unparalleled in the history of the world, preserved the integrity of the republic; we might as well stamp into oblivion the statesmanship of Lincoln and of Seward, which maintained this nation "one, indissoluble and inseparable;" we might better prepare to erase from memory for all time the victory of Sampson, Schley and Shafter at Santiago, and of Dewey at Manila.

The subject of my toast has been changed so many times and so frequently as to lead me to believe that my friend, Franklin Allen, the wonderfully dexterous secretary of this Association (Laughter), must have pictured me in his mind as changing my ideas and everything else with the facility and frequency with which I am reputed to change my weskits. (Laughter.) First, I was asked by him to respond to the toast "New York and the Protection of the Silk Industry;" then he changed it to something about "expansion," and finally, for reasons which I do not know, came down to the prosaic and unentertaining subject of the "Empire State."

To prime me for this occasion and inspire me to respond adequately to the toast "The Empire State," he sent me a pamphlet containing speeches which were delivered at your banquet last year. Therein I found that responses were made to "The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania," "The State of Connecticut," and "The State of New Jersey." First, Governor Stone of Pennsylvania claimed for his State that it was about to absorb all the silk industry of the United States (Laughter); Congressman Russell of Connecticut claimed that his State was the mother of the silk industry of America, and General Congdon (Applause) of New Jersey characterized that State as the cradle of that form of productive effort (Laughter). New Jersey, last but not least! not only originally the cradle, but to-day the

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largest silk producer of the nineteen silk manufacturing States of the Union. New Jersey, which has recently become a part of the Republic, at least from the political standpoint of most of us. (Great Applause.) Indeed, during all the days of her desolation, she demonstrated her progressive tendency by keeping her "Palisaded Physiognomy" turned toward New York and the rising sun. (Laughter.)

Let these vaunting States which, to the detriment of New York, have from Revolutionary days claimed all the share of the credit for achieving the independence of our country, beware what they lay claim to in relation to the great industry which you, who are assembled here to-night, so splendidly represent. In relation to the Revolutionary struggle, they boasted that they furnished the men and the money, while New York furnished only a port of entry for British men-of-war, and yet among the decisive battles of the world, and perhaps the most decisive of them all, certainly the decisive battle for American liberty, stands the Battle of Saratoga, fought and won on the soil of New York State. Not Concord or Lexington or Bunker Hill in Massachusetts, nor New London in Connecticut, nor Princeton in New Jersey, nor even Valley Forge, where the patriot army traced the record of victory in blood prints on the snows of Pennsylvania, nor even Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered his sword to Washington on the soil of his native Virginia; but Saratoga, in the State of New York. I say, let them beware of their present prediction in relation to the industry in which New Jersey, Pennsylvania and New York are the leading States of the Union. Silk products are manufactured in 235 mills, located in forty-six different places in the Empire State. New Jersey now leads us by only thirty mills, and we are far ahead of Pennsylvania. (Laughter.) The "Empire State" has been largely responsible for the change of the ratio of the consumption of domestic silks to foreign silks, which, during the past fifteen years has changed from two-thirds of foreign and one-third of domestic, to one-third of foreign and two-thirds of domestic. To the "Empire State" is largely due the enormous increase in the past twenty-five years in the production of broad silks and ribbons from five millions of dollars per annum to over sixty millions of dollars per annum, or an increase of twelve hundred per centum.

The silk industry is one exacting the highest order of skill and perseverances. None but the Yankee could have made such prodigious strides. P. T. Barnum once said, "they call me a humbug because I happen to be a Yankee, but they, you know, are the greatest race ever born into the world. When any great thing is to be done, when any new invention is announced, the inventor is asked at once 'you are a Yankee, I suppose?' Anyway, he is taken for a 'Down-Easter,' because from Yankee Hollow comes the genius; from the rocking cradle to the quiet grave, the cool, wide-awake, go-ahead Yankee grasps with all his might at something new. He is always on the go; what he doesn't know is not worth knowing. His only motto is 'onward.'" (Applause.)

Indomitable self-confidence is the secret by which nations, like individuals, impose themselves on mankind. Mark, then, the power for progress, when you unite these qualities of the Yankees with those of the other nationalities, of which is made up the citizenship of this great

"Empire State." We must not be unmindful of the merit of the people of all the nations of the world, nor fail to recognize that the breadth, liberality and wisdom of the first Constitution of New York, its adaption to the wants and interests of a mixed population, was due to the remarkable fact that upon the committee of thirteen appointed to draft it, were representatives of seven distinct lineages. The past is secure; it is to-day the duty of the men now on the field of action to exhibit that courage and wisdom which is necessary to maintain the institutions we have inherited from our fathers.

The "Empire State" has always been the most brilliant jewel in Columbia's diadem (Applause), but to-day all the forty-five gems which constitute the cluster are more refulgent than ever, polished as they have been by the attrition of patriotic rivalry in all sections of the country, and no longer dimmed by the shadow of a single sectional line. All now reflect a greater glory. In the new and greater destiny which lies before us, emulating as we must the supreme endeavor of the greatest nations of the earth, at the time of their greatest power, added glory can only be acquired by our doing more and better than all the world. (Applause.)

His Excellency, Wu Ting-Fang.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, our next regular toast is one that will interest, not only every one here present, but it is a question that interests every intelligent and thoughtful man throughout the world, and I ask your attention, not only to the toast for its own importance, but for the distinguished guest who has honored us with his presence to-night—"The Asiatic Question."

"His country's welfare is his first concern,
And who promotes that best, best proves his duty."

The gentleman that we have with us to-night is the gentleman who has fully proven that quotation, not only by the warm friendship that he has inculcated between our own country and his own, but from that broad and enlightened view which he takes of all great questions like this one, and whose advice is founded upon wisdom, and whose expressions are founded upon our common welfare. I have the pleasure to introduce to you His Excellency, Mr. Wu Ting-Fang.

HIS EXCELLENCY, WU TING-FANG: Mr. Toastmaster, Officers and Members of this Association, and Gentlemen: In arising to respond to this toast I feel greatly embarrassed. (A voice "Never.") Yes, you will listen when I explain to you how I am embarrassed. I feel embarrassed because after the most eloquent speeches made by those two gentlemen who have preceded me—the first one, I must call him a most learned man, because he has not only learned all the law of Europe and America, but he has studied our classics, and he has quoted a beautiful poem, which he says he has selected from our classics. (Laughter.)

Gentlemen, I thought I had studied somewhat of the literature of my own country (Laughter), but I had to learn yet something this night from

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the honorable gentleman on my right. It is news to me, gentlemen; it is never too old to learn, but I must plead ignorance to that poem on behalf of my country. (Laughter.) Another reason for which I feel embarrassed is after the last speaker, who says that the men in New York are the greatest men in the world (Laughter and applause); he being one of the greatest men, how can I perform my duty and do justice to this toast? (Laughter.) But, being called upon to say something, I suppose I must obey your commands; I feel a little surprised on the occasion, although I feel grateful to you for having invited me, and I am very much gratified in being present here to-night. (Applause.) I have been, since my residence in this big country, to many dinners and banquets, but I must confess this is one of the most enjoyable occasions I ever remember. (Laughter and applause.) There is one other feature that strikes me. I thought you were the antithesis of the Chinese, and that we did everything contrary to what you did, but at this night's banquet, I feel that there is a great resemblance between your banquet and a banquet in my own country. Perhaps you do not quite comprehend what I mean. You will excuse me by saying that in China, when we enjoy ourselves and have a banquet, we have no ladies present, and I see on this occasion you have imitated us. (Laughter and applause.) To be more accurate, gentlemen, I see one lady in the gallery, but she is not down here at the tables, and so I am justified in saying that we ignore her presence. (Laughter and applause.)

Gentlemen, this is an annual dinner of the Silk Association of America. On the walls of this room I see there are hanging some banners of which you are no doubt very proud—and of which I know your chairman is certainly proud, because one of them gives a picture of his mills (Laughter), and in saying this I do it with all respect to him—I don't blame him for being proud. But what I was going to say is this: That banner says that his mill was built in 1873. That is in your eyes a very old institution. Gentlemen, I come from a country where silk was first produced centuries, I may say thousands of years, before that eminent mill was started. (Laughter.)

Now, gentlemen, that brings to my mind a saying: that is, that people who are in the same trade or business are considered as enemies. (Laughter.) Now you have this silk mill. You are doing the business, you are competing with us to a certain extent, and I am sorry to find, from the returns of the silk trade, that the silk business in China has been decreasing every year.

I do not attribute the decrease of the silk trade in my country to your efforts. I am not so selfish or jealous of your prosperity. I believe in healthy competition—in the sound principle of competition. I do not believe in shutting out and placing obstacles in the way of other people doing the same kind of business as you do I am sorry to say. (Laughter.) I believe in free and healthy competition upon a proper basis. (Applause.) If you come to China to buy raw silk from us we embrace you with open arms. (Laughter.) We do not legislate against your coming. (Renewed laughter.) Our doors are open to you; we treat you as we treat all other people—not like you. I wish your people would take a lesson from us in the matter of laborers, and I wish you gentlemen of this Association would

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take this into serious consideration. The fact of your inviting me, a representative of a country who is competing with you, to your banquet this evening, shows your good feeling toward us. You are setting a good example to the government and to the people, and I hope your example will have influence on the Congress in the matter of this legislation. (Applause.)

Gentlemen, coming to the subject to which I have to respond, "The Asiatic Question," I am at a loss to know why I should be called upon to respond to this toast, except that I am a representative of an Asiatic country. But, gentlemen, we must remember that although China is an Asiatic nation, not every Asiatic country is China. (Laughter.) I suppose this question has its meaning in one respect: that the affairs of our country have been engrossing the attention of Europe and of this great country. Now, gentlemen, this is a big question; I shall not follow the last speaker and talk about the policy that should be adopted by this country or that country. I shall not enter into the arena of controversy. Holding the position that I do, I must steer clear of the rocks in saying a few words on this occasion. I shall only touch upon one or two points which have no political significance, or which, properly speaking—do not misunderstand me—will not involve any political question. This Asiatic question has not been properly studied by the people who ought to study it. What I mean to say is this: This question bristles with great difficulties, and unless a person has the leisure and time to study it, he is liable to arrive at wrong conclusions. Take the case of gentlemen going to China or Japan or any other country in Asia; you have no idea, unless you have been in Asia, about the foreigners in China—I don't mean to condemn them as a class, but I am trying to point out to you the fact that foreigners in China have their own interests to look out for, and naturally, in every question they look at it from their own standpoint of view. Their opinion is so prevalent in China and Japan, and in all the other countries in Asia, that no new foreigner going to China, although he is free from prejudice and his mind is open, yet, when he enters on the shores of China and, after staying there a few months, he will imperceptibly be imbued with the notions which have been entertained by other foreigners in China. It is a wonder to find that a foreigner, after residing in China for some time, is able to come home and form just and fair conclusions and opinions of China and of Chinese affairs, and, in fact, without partiality and without prejudice. I do not mean to say that there are not good foreigners in China and in Japan and in other countries in Asia who are noble, clever and fair, and good men, and who have come home without partiality; but if they do justice to China they are not popular among their own countrymen there. (Applause.) Therefore, it is not surprising to find that the governments of Europe and America entertain wrong notions regarding the affairs in the far East, and when they dictate a policy, if it is based upon the opinions of their own countrymen without hearing the other side, they are doing an injustice to Asia.

Another thing I wish to point out is that, when any disturbance or trouble has occurred in China, or elsewhere in the East, not only does the government aggrieved demand compensation for the outrage, but beyond

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that they demand and obtain concessions not pertaining to the matter in hand. In fact, they often make a pretext of a trouble such as a missionary trouble, to exact advantages and concessions which may have no reference to the matter in point. In saying this, I do not condemn the missionaries as a class in China. There are a good many pious and noble missionaries in China, and they have been and are still doing good work in every country in the East; but there is a black sheep in every flock, you know (Laughter and applause), so that, if a disturbance should occur to them, if a riot should happen, what is the consequence? Their government would demand justice, and, not only that, but in addition to that they obtain something else. That being the case, gentlemen, can you wonder that the Chinese and the other Asiatic people are at a loss to understand your policy and the policy of the nations in Europe? Those are the nations who profess Christianity, nations who send missionaries to China and other countries in the far East to teach lowliness of heart; one of those doctrines is that if a man smite you on your right cheek you should turn to him the left, and who, instead of doing that, demand more than the right cheek, they want double cheek. (Laughter and applause.)

Therefore, if those nations want to solve this Asiatic question, one of the solutions is to make an open declaration of their policy. They should declare to China and the other Asiatic countries what their policy is, what they mean; they should tell them that if anything should befall any of the missionaries or merchants, they will demand this or that. Then, if this is all explained to them openly, why, we can understand better what you mean. But if, instead of doing that, under the cloak of sending missionaries to preach the gospel, and if anything should happen to the missionaries—which, in any nation you cannot help; sometimes my countrymen here have been murdered or assaulted by a low class of people; what can we do? What can you do? It is often done. So, if anything should happen in China or in Japan, of that sort, is it very strange for the rabble to do something without the knowledge of the authorities? And why should you not treat us in the same way as you treat us here? (Applause.) All we want is an open declaration of your policy; fairness and justice. (Applause.)

I am glad to find that it is not the policy of this great Republic to depart from your traditional policy for acquisition, for grabbing—or, I should be more careful in saying this (A voice: "Yes, say it")—that you are not going to adopt territorial aggrandisement (Applause), but that you are going in for expansion of trade. I am not surprised. We don't quarrel with you for that. We don't blame you. In fact, we welcome you. Do you know why? Because in trade it is a barter; it is for the benefit of both sides; it is to give and take. We give you the equivalent; you give us something back in return. (Applause.)

If you go on in this pacific policy of commerce and trade, without ulterior motive, you will be welcome everywhere, not only in China, but I feel sure in Japan and other countries in Asia as well. We welcome you. We will do everything to please you, but, in return, gentlemen, we want to be treated in like manner. Now, on this point I cannot do better than quote a principle enunciated by our great sage, Confucius, twenty-five centuries

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ago. He was one day asked what should a man do, what should be the rule of conduct in house, in business and in government. He was asked to give one word to convey this principle. In answer he says, "Is not this reciprocity?" (Cries of "That's right" and great applause.) Now this sound principle, this sound doctrine was uttered twenty-five centuries ago, and it has never been contradicted since, and we have followed it and it is well for us and for you and for every civilized nation to follow it. (Cries of "Hear, hear.") It was to the same effect said by him, whom shall I say, your prophet, your Saviour, who said, "What you would others do to you, do the same to them." (Great applause.) It was only an illustration of it. I do not mean that he copied it, but it is the same principle, applicable to merchants, tradesmen, manufacturers and to nations: if this sound principle is followed, then there will be no quarrel, no dispute and no cause for war. (Great applause.)

Gentlemen, before sitting down—I must not keep you any longer—I understand this is the twenty-eighth anniversary of this Association. It is an old association in America (Laughter), but I wish you, gentlemen, from the president and the officers to all the members, all long life and prosperity. May it not only live, may this Association last long, not only for twenty-eight years, but for twenty-eight centuries. (Cries of "Hear, hear.")

Gentlemen, before resuming my seat, I would just add this: that this Association and all this land to join in this:

"May your land ever be bright,
As long as you do what is just and right."

(Great applause and three cheers for Wu Ting-Fang.)

Response of J. Franklin Fort.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the next regular toast is "The Advancement, Development and Expansion of the United States of America, Intellectually, Commercially and Territorially."

"Man like the generous vine supported lives;
The strength he gains is from the embrace he gives;
Thus God and nature linked the general frame
And bade self-love and public be the same."

We have with us to-night a gentleman from our sister State, New Jersey, whom we are glad to have the privilege of listening to for the first time, but whose interests in our Association and in the industry which is represented here to-night adds honor to this meeting. I have the honor and pleasure of introducing to you the Hon. J. Franklin Fort. (Great applause and cheers.)

HON. J. FRANKLIN FORT: Every man present to-night must be gratified, and have drawn an inspiration from this occasion that will last as long as he shall live. We have at this table five nations represented; and

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I want to say, as an American citizen, proud of my country, that the speech of the distinguished Minister from China to-night has done more to elevate my ideas of the Asiatic question than anything hitherto. (Applause.)

The toast assigned to me was not selected by myself. It is almost equal to the statement of a President of this country made some years ago—it covers the entire world and the rest of mankind. But then it was written by a big man intellectually and physically—General Congdon drew the toast. You might know he framed it by the sentiment. If you notice, the second line of that sentiment runs like this: "The strength he gains is from the embrace he gives." And if there is one thing that the distinguished General is noted for, it is his ability to "embrace." (Laughter.)

The Lieutenant-Governor of New York was assigned to speak upon the "State of New York," but, being loaded with a good speech on expansion, he took my speech to-night (Laughter); but then I can forgive him as he complimented New Jersey, and Connecticut. If Massachusetts had been represented here, he would have complimented Massachusetts. (Laughter.) He did not compliment Italy or China, nor any foreign country. He just now is interested in complimenting other States besides New York. (Prolonged applause.) New York in all my memory has always claimed everything. Why, they actually claim all the prosperity and riches that lie on this Island of Manhattan; and yet, do you know, all their wealth and prosperity, all their stores, wholesale and retail, come from the men who live in New Jersey and the State that furnishes the corporations and the capital. (Laughter and applause.)

The first line of my toast is "The advancement and development of the United States." I could not if I had an hour, talk about the progress and growth of the United States and give any accurate idea of it. Thirty years only of growth in this country has doubled our population. We have over 200,000 miles of railway, enough to span the entire globe eight times with steel rails. We have a coastwise and lake trade, which is superior to all the foreign commerce of every nation under the sun exclusive of our own. We have two thousand millions of foreign commerce with a balance of trade of \$600,000,000 in the past year in our favor. Our copper and pig iron are each equal to the output of any nation in the world.

Our coal tonnage exceeds and our steel output is double that of any country, 325,000 manufactories exist in the United States with six thousand millions of capital paying two thousand millions for wages and with nine thousand millions of output. The figures are so great that it is almost beyond the comprehension of man to conceive them. Upon the fields of the sunny South ten-elevenths of all the cotton in the world is produced. We raise more wool than any country save the Argentine and Russia (including Poland), and we exceed either of them. My friends, we do more. Our manufacturers compete against the world in building bridges in Egypt and in furnishing locomotives to run the railroads in France, in Russia and in England. (Applause.) Financially, New York City, through the aid of New Jersey (Laughter), is fast becoming the center of the financial interests of the world. Do you know this fact, that in the City of New York one financial institution holds the bonds of five European nations and two nations in Asia? (Applause.)

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National expansion is the next subject in my toast; I shall not discuss expansion except shortly. The Hawaii Islands came to us of their own accord, and Porto Rico could not go elsewhere. Cuba's only safety, and our safety as well, was that she should be under our tutelage, and the Philippine Islands, the moment that Dewey fired his guns on the first day of May, 1898, in Manila Bay, fell to us by right of conquest. (Applause.) Now we could not have prevented this if we had tried. It is very much like a case of faith cure. A man had one leg that was shorter than the other, and the faith curist told him she could make that leg just as long as the other, and she came and gave him two personal lessons in faith, and then she said from that day on she would use absent treatment. She went away and prayed, and the leg began to grow, and it grew until it was a foot longer than the other leg before she was able to stop it. (Laughter.) So the situation was one that we were unable to check, even if we had had a desire to check it. We did not go into this expansion business with the idea of gaining territory. We needed no more territory. We were seeking no more territory. That was not our purpose. We could not refuse it. What would you have us do? Decline, surrender, turn back? Not at all. There was only one course for the United States to follow. I saw the other day a statement by Bourke Cochran—and it is an accurate statement, even though made from a different standpoint from that which I make it—that the platform of any party this year must be the "course of events." Do you know that he has very good authority for that statement. When your forefathers and mine gave forth the Declaration of Independence of this country, they opened it with this statement; "When, in the course of human events" (Applause); and when in the course of human events it becomes necessary for this great nation to take control of that which comes to it under Providence, it is the duty of the United States to do it. (Great applause.) Events make governments and policies; policies and governments never make events.

We live in an age of progress. Changes are made quickly. This is the age of steam, of electricity, of the telegraph, of the telephone, of the Gatling gun, the Krupp gun and dynamite. Things move rapidly in this day and age, and that nation which succeeds anywhere to-day must be as alert as the instrumentalities which God has provided for man to do the things of the earth with. (Applause.)

Opportunity has a lock in front but is bald behind, you must catch it as it passes or it is gone forever. And so we stand to-night in exactly that situation. You cannot wait any more for business or for national prosperity. You must make it. The old-time methods of doing things have gone. I can best illustrate that by a story: An old colored man down in Alabama was a very pious fellow. He was constantly praying for what he wanted and depending on his prayers to accomplish it. He wanted a turkey for Christmas, and night after night he prayed "Oh, Lord, send this darkey a turkey," and no turkey came. It came dangerously near to Christmas time and he was afraid that he would not have his Christmas dinner, so the night before Christmas, he got down upon his knees and uttered this prayer: "Oh, Lord! Send this darkey *to* a turkey" and that night the turkey came. (Laughter.)

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I don't propose to put the Philippine question on any commercial basis. It is higher and broader and grander than that. I would be in favor of this nation maintaining its control over the Philippine Islands if the balance of trade was on the debit side of the ledger. (Applause.) That is of no concern. When we were put in possession of these Islands by conquest and by treaty, we had a duty to all the people on those islands, whether they were Asiatic, British, French or German. This nation had thrown them in anarchy and until they were able to care for themselves and to protect everybody and every interest that was there, it was the duty of our country under our flag to do it.

I do not believe in this business of parceling China to which reference has been made. (Applause.) This country's interest lies in preserving the unity of China. They have four hundred millions of people, capable of the greatest development, the greatest commercial ability and the most extensive trade with this nation under reciprocity. It is clearly to our interest to stand by and save China. (Applause.) Untold possibilities are in China; markets without question in their future greatness are there, and by proper exemplification of the spirit of doing unto your neighbor as you would have your neighbor do unto you, as has been so tersely stated here by the Chinese Minister, means a union of commercial prosperity between China and the United States that is great for the manufacturing and business interests of this country. (Applause.)

I know that in the Congress of the United States Senators and Representatives are talking wildly about the Philippine question. I am proud to say to-night that the Senator from my own State only this last week called one of the Senators "the wild-eyed man from South Dakota," exactly what I think he is—a factor. (Applause.) I believe this to be true that there are some things in the United States that are too free, and one of those is the constant, unlimited use of the mouth. (Applause and laughter.)

This Senator from South Dakota the other day undertook to offer a paper in the Senate which he said was a matter of the expression of gratitude from Aguinaldo and others. That reminds me of a story which seems appropriate. A fellow was talking to another about gratitude—two colored men. The first one says, "Oh, pshaw, you don't know what gratitude is." "Oh, yes, I does," said the other fellow, and then the first asked, "What is gratitude, then, seeeing you know so much?" "Well," said the other fellow, "Gratitude is to feel grateful." "Oh, no; I will tell you what gratitude is. The other day I was going across the field, and I saw a cow alongside of a ditch, and a little calf in the ditch likely to drown. And the cow was in great distress. I took that calf out, and went and put it on the bank, and what do you think that cow did?" "Why, I suppose she went and licked the calf in gratitude," said the other fellow. "Oh, no; she came over and licked my hand." "Why that was not from gratitude," said the other fellow. "That cow thought she had twins." (Laughter and applause.)

My friends, these are days for statesmen; these are not times for people to talk without knowing what they are talking about. Where our flag goes it carries the right in the language of our Declaration to "life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness" as the cardinal principle of the rule

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and government of this Republic. And where it takes those blessings, we should not forsake those to whom it guarantees them until they are able to maintain them themselves. Our States are bound together by three trans-national railways of steel; shortly the Oceanic Isthmusian Canal will be built from the Atlantic to the Pacific, joining the East and the West by water as well as by rail. Boston in the early history of this country was as far from New York as New York is to-night from San Francisco. If this country shall continue in its career of progress and prosperity, when we shall become as we are rapidly becoming a thoroughly united people, then, my friends, will we be not only a united country but a country of strength, lovers of liberty, carrying our priceless principles wherever we go. And in that day we can claim that we have the best and freest land the world has ever known.

“ Lord of the Universe shield us and guide us,
Trusting Thee always through shadow and sun,
Thou hast united us, who shall divide us?
Keep us; O! Keep us, the many in one.” (Applause.)

Address of the Hon. Wm. R. Merriam.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next regular toast is “The Coming Century and the Twelfth Census of the United States,” and will be responded to by the

Columbia, Columbia, to glory arise,
The queen of the world, the child of the skies!
Thy genius commands thee; with rapture behold,
While ages on ages they splendor unfold.

Hon. William R. Merriam, whose work later on will surprise the people of this country, and through his labors, which will require not only himself, but an army of men, will be laid before us treasures untold. I have the pleasure of introducing to you the Director of the Census, the Hon. Wm. R. Merriam, former Governor of Minnesota.

THE HON. WM. R. MERRIAM: I trust none of the gentlemen, Mr. Chairman, are alarmed. I disavow at the outset any intention of casting a firebrand, in the form of a mass of statistics, in the midst of this peaceful assemblage. I am well aware that to most people figures in any form are appalling, and I wish to gain your favor by stating, in advance, that as far as it is possible to do so, I will refrain from inflicting upon you a tabular array so dear to the theoretical statistician, but so dreaded by the average layman. I beg that you will allow me before proceeding, however, to convey to the members of this Association my obligations for the opportunity of being present to-night and participating in this very delightful entertainment. To accept your generous hospitality is a very great privilege. I well understand that you are a representative body of men, organized in the interests of an important branch of a great industry, banded together for the enlargement of markets and for mutual benefit. It is in evidence that good fellowship pervades the atmosphere here to-night. I feel somewhat guilty in talking to you upon so solemn and unsentimental a subject as the Census of 1900. I said unsentimental, and yet there is a poetic side to it, for a spinster down in Maine has offered, for a consideration, to give

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us a census in that benighted region that would be really attractive if her services could be made available. She suggests her offer in poetic form, that she would give us:

“ Not a lot of musty fodder and statistics dry as hay,
But some spicy information that is strictly up-to-date.”

And she finally closes as follows:

“ Now I want to take the census down in Matagumpus, Maine.
I am strong on education
And I've lots of penetration
And I'll guarantee you plenty in a very lively strain.
It will be the kind of census that will stir the dusty bones;
'Twill go ringing down the ages
Folks will pore above the pages,
And you're welcome, dear Director, to the tip.
Yours, Mary Jones.” (Laughter and applause.)

Aims of the Present Census.

I will give you briefly an outline of what is expected of those in charge of this great national undertaking. I think I should state that the present law under which we are organizing the census work, is far superior to any legislation enacted up to this date. It has been the custom in the past few decades, as the time arrived when it became necessary to pass laws requisite to taking the enumeration, to hastily prepare an act to comply with the constitutional requirements. As a result, all attempts at census work have been, more or less, spasmodic, if I may be allowed the expression. The law under which we are now acting, in the judgment of those most experienced, must give better opportunity for organization and effective statistical effort than anything hitherto attempted. The past few months have been devoted to the preliminary work necessary to begin the grand count in June. The number of people required to effectuate the law will not be far from sixty thousand, to be marshalled and instructed in their duties. Stationery by the car load has to be printed and scattered throughout the land as a preparatory measure to securing the data, and finally, when July nears, we shall count the vast numbers by electrical tabulating machines; thus invoking the hidden force that has so revolutionized the methods of production for the past quarter of a century. Such is a brief outline of our plans, and the real work is to give a faithful and accurate outline of the material, commercial and sociological condition of our country. In fact, the census work has developed from a mere enumeration of the inhabitants to a vast industrial and sociological undertaking. It is intended to be, and will be if our plans do not miscarry, a complete photograph displaying upon a broad canvass, the various elements that comprise the intellectual, moral and commercial condition of the nation. In that view this work may well appeal to our patriotic citizens as the greatest of all national enterprises, having for its object not only the exercises of constitutional functions incidental to representation in our national legislation, and to determine the numbers open to direct taxation, but to picture the national life in every aspect.

Co-operation Solicited.

We beg the kind offices of all citizens of our country to join us heartily in this great undertaking, to supplement the labors of the officials in charge by laying aside all partisan or sectional prejudice in giving their cheerful co-operation, to the end that the integrity of the census, as well as its efficiency, may be assured. Among the many things expected, we are to ascertain the vast industrial growth of the country. Our substantial citizens, the agriculturists of the land, are to be given a large share of our attention, as befits the basic source of our wealth. The vast hidden resources, locked in nature's embrace, the gold, the silver, the iron and coal, will be exploited. A careful analysis of the sources of danger to human life, in the form of dread disease, will be made for the benefit of suffering humanity, while crime and pauperism will be shown to be decreasing owing to the human efforts of good citizens to ameliorate the condition of the unfortunate. Education and religion, the dual necessities to an ideal social status, will receive the consideration their importance deserves. And so, as I noted before, the work we have in hand, when finished, will be a picture not only of our material acquisitions, but of our intellectual and moral growth, of the standard we have adopted, of the plane on which we are content to abide.

Manufacturing and Mechanical Industries

Our prosperity will undoubtedly be measured by the vast aggregation indicating the sum of our manufacturing and mechanical industries. The world at large, at least the great trading nations, will be interested in this work, because it will indicate to our neighbors the possibilities and probabilities of competition for the trade of the world. After all, the great Powers are in search of new fields to conquer and new countries to absorb. It is a battle for commercial supremacy, and we must take our chances with the rest. There is no backward course left us. Hence our destiny is worked out for us and this vast collection of data, signifying the marvellous growth of the nation's industries, is but to call attention to what is in store. It has been a wonderful third of a century, the last. The age of iron and steel with no counterpart in the world's history. An era of vast material growth and of the upbuilding of mighty industries; great consolidations, leadership in the domain of commerce, the crowning ambition of citizenship. The gold and silver ages of the world's traditions are but faint imitations of the mighty events climaxing in the last year of the nineteenth century.

Commercial Supremacy in the XXth Century

Hopefully, confidently, we approach the twentieth century, assured that the coming years will find the Republic still further advanced upon the highway of national prosperity and of loftier ideals. If the past two decades be taken as significant of the future, we may look for marvellous changes.

We may ask whether the middle of the twentieth century may not find the

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horse relegated to the museum, or whether we are to drift through space upon flying machines; whether we are to journey to Russia across the Alaskan mountains and a bridge over the Behring Sea. Mighty ships from the shores of the great Inland Ocean will undoubtedly reach New York, laden with grain from the Northwest, on their voyage to Europe by means of enlarged canals. Transportation, the most potent source in advancing civilization, will continue to exercise its mighty influence in bringing the people of the world into closer communion. The masses will live better, live longer, and be happier in the decades to come. There will be problems to solve in our social existence in the future, as well as in the past. The tide of emigration will turn back from the shores of the Pacific and a congested population, involving new conditions and new phases in our political life, but new fields of commerce will be developed and broader markets found. "There will be years of depression and days of darkness, but I have a sublime faith in the loyalty, the patriotism and courage of the American people." (Applause.) A great admirer of our institutions, Mr. James Bryce, confidently states that while "there may be pernicious experiments tried in legislation and occasional outbreaks of violence, there will not be anarchy." The forces which restore order and maintain it when restored, are as strong in America as anywhere else in the world. Those of you who reside in Greater New York, which we believe is to be the commercial and financial city of the world, may take comfort in the fact that if data for the past ten decades may be relied upon, you are likely to have a population of something over thirty millions in this attractive municipality at the end of the twentieth century. If the recently discovered serum is as efficacious as promised, we shall all be here to rejoice and shout with you. With the optimism so natural, let us express the hope that in years to come we may advance steadily toward a higher moral, intellectual life, attaining commercial supremacy, and finally becoming possessed of, and maintaining, all those attributes which are requisite to the permanency of the Republic. (Applause.)

John Foord, Esq.

THE CHAIRMAN: The next regular toast, gentlemen, is "The Open Door in Asia."

"A ginooine statesman should be on his guard,
Ef he must have beliefs, not to believe 'em tu hard."

I have the pleasure of introducing to you a gentleman fully conversant with this subject, with whose presence we have been honored this evening, Mr. John Foord.

MR. FOORD: I really somewhat fail to see the relevancy of the sentiment with which this toast has been associated: "If a statesman must have beliefs, do not let him believe them too hard." This is a question about which a statesman cannot believe too hard. It is only two years ago that we had some reason to doubt whether our statesmen had any beliefs at all on this subject, when men high in positions of trust and responsibility under our Government were talking easily and freely about the dismemberment of China, and were trying to convince the American people and

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the American merchant and manufacturer that it did not matter very much whether China were divided among foreign powers or not. Their idea was that we should do business there all the same and all the time, no matter what kind of sovereignty took the place of that of the Chinese Empire. There are some few fossils left who are of this same opinion still, but I take it that our statesmen of to-day have beliefs that are very decided on that subject and that they believe them very hard.

What is the meaning of the Open Door in Asia? It is simply that all countries buying or selling there shall do so on equal terms. Even justice to all, special favors to none is, briefly, the principle of the Open Door. We have the right to demand that the door shall be kept open to our commerce in China, because our treaties with that Empire guarantee to our citizens doing business there that they shall in no case be subject to other or higher duties on exports or imports than are demanded from the citizens of other nations, and that they shall enjoy the same privileges and advantages as may be accorded to other nations. We had a treaty of this kind with the native government of Madagascar, and we submitted to its abrogation when the French assumed the sovereignty of that island. We have seen the French in Tongking and Cochin-China impose differential duties in favor of their own goods, and we have seen the Russians make a bargain with China that land-borne imports by way of Manchuria shall pay less duty than those coming by sea. We have reached a point where we do not propose to allow this process of gradual exclusion from the markets of Asia to go any further. So much of the door as remains open we are determined to see shall be kept open. Whatever difference of opinion may exist about other features of our policy of commercial expansion, I think we are all united on that point. In short, the American people have reached the conviction that the preservation of the open door for commerce in Asia should be a cardinal principle of American policy.

I have always great pleasure in listening to our distinguished friend, the Chinese Minister, who combines a remarkable endowment of diplomatic finesse with a great deal of robust common sense. He always has something to say which it is worth while for practical men to take into consideration, and what he has said to-night is no exception to this rule. But I sometimes wish that he would go a little deeper into the subject and explain the reasons why our commerce in China is hampered by so many petty imposts. He says that the door is open for all the world to enter, and he extends to us all a generous welcome. While he was saying this, there arose in my mind some such idea as the following: Here is the embodiment of the Chinese Empire, a smiling gentleman, affable and courteous, clad in flowing silk, standing at the entrance to a noble mansion, over whose portals in inscribed in all languages the announcement that "The door is open." A merchant walks up the steps and presenting himself to the host, is asked the nature of his business. He replies, "I am a silk buyer; I want to buy some raw silk." "Ah," very courteously, "step in." The host says, "Show the gentleman in," but adds, sotto voice, to the attendant, "You will see, of course, that the little matter of the grower's tax is attended to." The visitor proceeds to the end of a long and spacious corridor, and reaching the banquet hall, sits down at the table.

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He finds, as he becomes a partaker in the feast, that the grower's tax has been so well attended to as greatly to restrict the character of the entertainment, because the people who are raising the silk are so very poor that the tax greatly hampers their ability to buy mulberry leaves to feed the worms, and so seriously curtails production. As our friend probably finds beside him a compatriot from Shanghai who has been raising the market on him by paying extravagant prices for immature cocoons, he hesitates about giving the Chinese advice about their own affairs in presence of so glaring an instance of Anglo-Saxon foolishness.

Another visitor comes up the steps in the person of an American merchant, who intimates that it is his desire to sell a few bales of cotton cloth. He is also invited to pass along the great corridor, but, instead of being clear this time, the passage is impeded by a number of able-bodied persons who announce to him that he has to pay them something before he can go further. The first man asks for a contribution to the likin tax, and, in answer to his remonstrance that he has already paid this tax, replies, "That was merely entrance likin, now you come to the terminal likin." Making a mental note of the apparent folly of paying likin at the port of entry, he finds himself confronted with another demand for loti-shui, with another for fu-shui and yet another for chin-shui. It takes some time to explain what all these unexpected entrance fees mean, but he finally understands that they are, nominally at least, for the support of the provincial governments, and by the time he gets ready to sell his cotton goods he discovers that the price he must charge for them has risen so seriously as greatly to hamper his trade. Now, it may be difficult, as our friend has said, for the Western mind thoroughly to understand the working of the Oriental mind, but it does seem as if we might be able to agree on the plain meaning of the words. When a treaty declares that the import duty at a Chinese port is five per cent. ad valorem, and that on paying two and a half per cent. more, in the shape of the likin tax, the merchandise is cleared of all charges from the port of entry into the hands of its purchaser in any part of the Empire, there should be no room for subjecting it to any further exactions. Nobody will grudge to China the request to have the import duty raised to an equivalent of five per cent. in gold instead of in silver, as at present, but surely it ought to be possible to have some definite understanding that the additional two and a half per cent. of likin duty shall be a final quittance of all internal taxation. It is, unfortunately, one of the limitations of the Government which our genial friend represents, that it finds the task very difficult to live up to such a bargain, but, until it does so, I do not think that he can claim it is doing its full share toward maintaining the Open Door.

An Empire like the Chinese will buy in proportion to its ability to sell, and you gentlemen here who represent the trade in the most valuable export product of the Empire, are doing very much more than you appreciate for the great branches of American industry which are seeking an outlet in the Chinese market. You are doing the thing that is most necessary to increase the purchasing power of the Chinese people, and I think you may properly demand that you may have the benefit of such reforms in its internal system of taxation as you may be able to obtain from China.

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This is a negotiation to which the American Government comes with clean hands. We are asking no territory in China, we simply take our stand on the right which we have already secured to trade there. In seeking to maintain the integrity of our treaties, we are helping to guarantee the integrity of the Chinese Empire, because, the moment another sovereignty is substituted for that, guarantees or no guarantees, it will be very difficult to preserve the principle on which these treaties rest. Therefore, if I have seemed to depart a little from the courtesy due to the representative of the Chinese Empire on this occasion, my apology must be that it would be very much to the advantage of China to remove all ambiguity about the interpretation of our treaties. There is no more vital question before our Government to-day than the maintenance of the Open Door in Asia, and the larger part of the significance of that question relates to equality of opportunity in the vast market of China. The stand which our Government has taken on this question is one of the most remarkable advances which our diplomacy has made in the latter years of the century, and it is one which is of the utmost moment for the future of human progress. We confidently assume that our Chinese friends are anxious to do what is right by us, and I am sure that American opinion is coming round to the position that in doing what is right by them it will be necessary to modify some of the ungenerous legislation to which our friend has taken such just exception. [Applause.]

The Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, we have now the last regular toast. "The Symbolism of the American Flag."

"Flag of the free! Thy folds shall fly,
The sign of hope and triumph high!
Flag of the seas! on ocean wave
Thy stars shall glitter o'er the brave!
Flag of the free, hearts, hope and home,
By angel hands to valor given,
Thy stars have lit the welkin dome,
And all thy hues were born in heaven."

We have with us here the charmer of many a dinner, one whom we praise highly and whom we are heartily glad to see here to-night, the Rev. Dr. R. S. MacArthur.

Johnson has said what applies well to him: "he had an excellent phantasy, brave notions, and gentle expressions, wherein he flowed with that facility that sometimes it was necessary he should be stopped."

But on this occasion we wish no stops. I have the pleasure of introducing the Rev. Dr. MacArthur.

REV. DR. R. S. MACARTHUR—Mr. Toastmaster, members of this Silk Association, honored guests and any other gentlemen present: Never before in the history of the American Republic was the American flag so honored at home and so respected abroad as it is to-night. (Applause.) I was not born under the American flag. I look now at the flag on my left, under one of whose corners I was born, and for that flag I have no senti-

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ment except one of respect, admiration and affection (Applause), but when I turn to the flag that hangs in the center of this group, my heart is stirred with a devotion more tender than any words of mine can adequately express. When Lincoln issued his Emancipation Proclamation I gave to the Stars and Stripes my hand and my heart, and I have never taken either back, to this hour. (Applause.) I do not hesitate to say, Mr. Toastmaster, that during the last two years this beloved country of ours has grown more than in ordinary circumstances it would have grown in one hundred years. We have passed from a robust but sometimes selfish boyhood to a noble, generous and magnificent manhood. (Applause.) We have passed from provincialism to cosmopolitanism. We have passed from isolation to universality. Our beautiful America sits to-night, crowned as Queen, in the Congress of nations. (Applause.) I do not hesitate to say that there is no throne of Kaiser, or Czar, or Queen higher to-night than the Presidential Chair in Washington. (Applause.)

I venture to affirm that there is no palace in Europe or in Asia, from which there issues a more potent voice in the councils of the nations than the voice that goes forth from the White House (Applause); and I may, with modesty and yet with boldness, affirm, challenging intelligent contradiction of the affirmation, that the foremost man in all the world to-night is the President of the United States. (Great Applause.)

The symbolism of the flag has changed, and necessarily has changed, with the passing years. I have sometimes asked myself the question why it is that Americans love the Stars and Stripes as no other people love the flag of their country. I suppose, Mr. Toastmaster, the true philosophy of the reply is, that the flag with us stands for sovereignty, stands for patriotism, stands for all for which our Republic stands. As a boy, when I saw the British flag I cheered, but when the portrait of the Queen was exhibited I cheered ten times more heartily than I did for the flag. The American flag represents to Americans all that the British flag represents to Britons, and also all that the Queen plus the British flag represents to Britons. (Great Applause.)

This flag has an intrinsic significance. It is in itself unspeakably beautiful. I recently made a trip around the world, and I used to be saddened because I was in so many ports where I never saw the American flag, excepting one flag which I carried with me. I always hung it up at the foot of my berth on every ship, and over my mirror, that I might be the more sure to see it, in every hotel. (Applause.) This flag has its undoubted intrinsic significance. Every stripe is a prophecy of progress; every star is an evangel of liberty. (Applause.) These red stripes symbolize the sacrifices which were made that liberty might be grandly won and nobly preserved (Applause); these white stripes suggest the purity of the ideal Republic, a purity which we have not yet fully attained, but towards which we are manfully, continuously and hopefully striving. (Applause.) That blue ground represents the loftiest dream of the noblest manhood and the sublimest citizenship; and every star on that blue ground shines as if through it were gleaming the light from heaven above upon the earth beneath. (Applause.) And, taken as a whole, in itself, in its history, in its prophecy, it stands alone for intrinsic

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beauty, historic significance and prophetic glory among all the flags of the noblest nations of the earth. (Applause.) But there has been an evolution in its deep meaning. In the early day that flag stood for independence; in a later day it stood for emancipation; and emancipation, in my judgment, is the keynote of the history of the nineteenth century. In this still later day we have surpassed the independence of the earlier day, and the emancipation of a later period. This flag stands now for humanity, of every color and every creed around this globe. (Applause.)

I find, too, that there is additional meaning in it to-night from what there ever was before in American history. This flag now symbolizes a great historical movement of the Occident toward the Orient. No president, no political party is responsible for the marvelous history of our present expansion. No president, no political party caused it; and no president, no political party can stop it. (Applause.) I tell you, gentlemen, it is a world movement. It is just as much an historical movement as was the exodus from Scandinavia in the ninth century when Iceland, Greenland, Scotland, England, Ireland, Normandy, and still other lands, were partly peopled by the Norsemen; and when, as a part of this general movement in 862, the foundations of the Russian Government were laid. It is just as much an historic movement as was that of the crusades when Europe precipitated itself upon Asia and left its marks in Palestine and in other parts of Syria. It is just as much an historic movement as was that when Columbus crossed the unknown sea and discovered certain Islands in the Caribbean. Columbus thought he had discovered India, and that is why those islands were called the West Indies. Columbus lived with that figment in his brain, and he never knew better until the day of his death. Now, gentlemen, we have just taken up the line of march which Columbus discontinued; he was halted by the continent of America. It has taken us 400 years to go across the American continent. We have now gone across, and from the shore of California, we are making a fresh start toward the Orient. We touch the Californian shore with our elbow; we rest the middle of our forearm on the beautiful Hawaiian Islands, with the most delightful climate this side the Paradise of God; our wrist rests on the shore of Manila Bay, made glorious by the name and fame of the immortal Dewey. (Applause); and, to be perfectly frank with you, gentlemen, our ten fingers are out for all of the Philippine Islands (Applause), for their good and for God's glory.

Not to detain you too long at this late hour, let me say that another fact which the flag to-night symbolizes is the speedy construction and embarkation of a great merchant marine, with which we shall reach every port and sail on every sea. The acquisition of Louisiana made us a great steamboat people; the acquisition of California made us a great railway people; the acquisition of the Hawaiian Islands and Porto Rico, and especially the Philippine Islands, will make us one of the greatest naval nations on the earth. (Applause.) Observe how the growth of nations is associated with certain great bodies of water. The early history of the human race was on the shore of the Mediterranean. Why do we call it the Mediterranean? Because it is the Med-i-ter-ranean. It is the mid-earth

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sea; it was long deemed to be the historical center of the earth. It was once a Roman lake; it is now a British lake. The civilization of the early races was on the shores of the Mediterranean. The man who writes the history of the Mediterranean largely will write the history of the human race. He will write the history of Egypt, the history of Carthage, the history of Greece, the history of Rome, the history of Spain, and, in a word, he will tell the story of all the great historic peoples. Finally brave souls pushed out through the Straits of Gibraltar, past the Pillars of Hercules, into the Bay of Biscay, and then out into the Atlantic. Soon the Mediterranean began to recede and the Atlantic was becoming the Mediterranean or mid-earth sea. We built up our present grand civilization on the shores of the Atlantic, and now the Atlantic is beginning to recede, and the Great Sea, the Mediterranean, the mid-earth sea, of the future, is to be the Pacific Ocean. The nation that holds the Pacific will have its grip on the future of all the great nations of the world. (Applause.) It is a very interesting fact that one-half the population of the world looks out on two seas—the Indian Ocean and the Pacific Ocean. A little time ago California was the rear yard of America. Now it is the front garden of the Orient. The great door is open. We are to raise up another generation of naval heroes. We are to reproduce a Perry, whose fame floods Lake Erie with glory. We are to have another McDonough, whose name is echoed along the shores of Lake Champlain. We are to have another masterful Farragut, whose figure lashed to the rigging of the Hartford is one of the sublime pictures in American history, for North and South alike.

This flag, then, to-night, symbolizes that great future. I am not an octogenarian, but I tell you, gentlemen, I envy my youngest boy. What marvels my boy of sixteen is to see in this world before he is fifty! I make wonderful prophecies—if you will let me speak so frankly—to my boy: I say: "Before you are fifty the realities will so far surpass all your father's most extravagant prophecies that, if they use that slang when you are fifty, you will say to your boy, 'Father used to make great prophecies, but poor old father wasn't in it at all.'" (Laughter and applause.) I would like wonderfully well to come back and visit these "glimpses of the moon" about fifty to seventy-five years hence. The marvels of America, and of the Orient, and of the world will surpass the most extravagant prophecies of the most hopeful prophet to-night.

And now let me close by saying, in a very few words, that this dear flag symbolizes civil and religious liberty whenever it floats, over whatever sea or whatever land. (Applause.) My heart, Mr. Chairman, was stirred to-night as you sang our national hymn, "My Country, 'tis of thee." It has so chanced that with others I have sung our national hymn in very many parts of the world. I sang it once as we stood bathed in the light of the midnight sun at the North Cape, with the music of the North Sea breaking upon that rocky coast as an accompaniment. I sang it to the music of the Jordan, the most sacred stream that flows over any part of this earth. I sang it to the music of the Nile, floating down that historic valley from the Pyramids, past Cairo and toward the sea. I sang it to the music of the Ganges, that sacred river of India, and the music of Juma, and the Indus. But never did I sing that national hymn when I was so stirred as one Sunday

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

night last July in the City of Havana. Your heart is stirred as you come into the Bay of Havana, for there on your left hand stands old Morro Castle, and over Morro Castle floats the flag of our dear country. (Applause.) A little further still on your left is old Cabanas, with its history of dark cells and cruel persecution, and, as I sailed into the harbor on that bright morning in July, the Stars and Stripes were floating over Cabanas. As we turned to look, on our right, lifting its gnarled and twisted ribs up out of the waters of Havana Bay, was the wreck of the Maine, appealing to the whole world for sympathy and to high heaven for justice. (Applause.) And then, gentlemen, I learned that when that bomb exploded under the Maine, it awoke the echoes in Manila Bay, which took the form of the booming of Dewey's guns. I then understood that when the waters of Havana Bay rolled over the wreck of the Maine, they rolled forever over the last hopes of Spanish dominion in the Western Hemisphere. (Applause.) Sunday night came in Havana. I spoke through an interpreter to a great audience. In that audience were officers of the American Army and Navy, and soldiers and sailors, Americans, Cubans and Spaniards. After the benediction was pronounced, the pastor of the church said that I would stand in front of the pulpit to receive the greetings of any friends who wished to welcome the visitor from New York, the pastor having been an old friend of mine. One after another came up; and as I stood there I saw a young lady in the congregation rise and go forward to the organ; the pastor whispered to me that she was a Cuban lady, who has been educated in the States, and who spoke English perfectly. She walked forward to the organ on the left of the pulpit, and sat down and struck the first notes of "America;" soon they filled the high dome of that great church, once a theatre capable of seating 3,000 people, and then raising her head, and with a beautiful brogue, she sang:

"My Country, 'tis of thee
Sweet land of Liberty,
Of thee I sing."

All the Americans present joined. So did the Cubans and also a good many of the Spaniards; and all the Cubans who could not speak English joined in humming the tune, and so we went through to the last verse. Do not be surprised when I tell you that distinguished officers of the Army and Navy were so moved that they found occasion to turn and wipe away a tear; I did so also. I was stirred to the bottom of my soul. When we reached the last verse beginning,

"Our fathers' God, to Thee,
Author of Liberty!
To 'Thee we sing,"

I remembered that before our army went to Havana, a *prima donna*, singing in the Tacon theatre, across the narrow street from my hotel, had pronounced in a song the word "Libertad," and instantly the censor's bell rang, instantly the curtain came down, instantly the lights were lowered, instantly two policemen were on the platform; quickly they seized the *prima donna*, and within thirty minutes she was in a cell in Cabanas,

XXVIII ANNUAL BANQUET

because she had dared to pronounce the word "liberty" in a song. (Applause.)

But there were no policemen on the platform that Sunday night; no bell rang, no curtain came down, and no one was in a cell in Cabanas. Why? Because this dear flag was floating over Morro Castle, over Cabanas, and over the old palace of cruel Weyler that night in Havana! Oh, dear flag, we have all given thee our love; some have given thee their lives. Some of our sons, our brothers, our fathers, have gladly died for this dear flag. Some of us may not be called to die for it; but we are called to live for it, by a pure patriotism, by a clean ballot, by a loyal Americanism, and by a noble manhood; and then our flag shall be truly symbolized by the purity of these white stars, and the stars that shine from the blue of heaven shall be no whiter than those that shine from the blue ground of this flag, the dear flag that we love with hearts that are tender and true. Liberty's *Te Deums* breaks forth to the music of the Caribbean Sea breaking on the Cuban shore; its glorious diapason swells out in Porto Rico, and one day the joyous and triumphant Hallelujah chorus shall roll over the Philippines, and they also shall be, under the American flag, "the land of the free, and the home of the brave." (Great applause.)

His Excellency, Jutaro Komura.

THE CHAIRMAN: Gentlemen, the regular toasts of the evening are now closed, but we have with us to-night a distinguished gentleman representing Japan, who has honored us here with his presence, and with whose nation our friendship has been of such long standing, and with which our interests are allied. I am sure you will all be glad to hear from Mr. Komura, who represents the Empire of Japan. (Applause.)

HON. JUTARO KOMURA—Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I confess that I have not prepared a speech. I have come here in expectation that all I had to do would be to listen, not to speak, and, at this late hour, I am sure I meet with the wishes of all, especially myself, in not saying anything more. Just a year ago I had the honor to be invited to this meeting, and all I have to do is to refer to the remarks I made on that occasion to show you the sentiments which I expressed in behalf of the country which I have the honor to represent, and on behalf of myself. Those sentiments are fully expressed in the speech I have just referred to and I will detain you no longer. I have only to thank you very sincerely for your kind attention. (Applause.)

THE CHAIRMAN: We have had a most enjoyable evening. We will now close this banquet by rising and singing what we are all interested in—"Auld Lang Syne."

* * *

The XXVIII Anniversary Banquet of the Association was a notable and very happy occasion. The singing and choruses during the evening were fully up to the delightful standard of our well known singers.

The following were received from distinguished guests who had been invited but were unable to attend:

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

From the President of the United States.

EXECUTIVE MANSION,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 8, 1900.

GEN'L JOSEPH W. CONGDON,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements,
Silk Association of America,
Broadway and Broome St.

I regret exceedingly that engagement here will prevent an acceptance of the very kind invitation to attend the banquet of your Association this evening. Please accept, for yourself and the members of the Association, my hearty congratulations and best wishes.

WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

From the Governor of New York.

STATE OF NEW YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,

ALBANY, February 3, 1900.

COL. CHARLES F. HOMER,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway and Broome St.,
New York City.

MY DEAR COL. HOMER: Through you I wish to express my keen regret that I am not able to be present at the banquet of the silk men of the United States. I understand fully the extraordinary growth of this industry and the special importance it has assumed in New York, not only because of the production of the product here, but because New York is naturally the center of distribution for the neighboring States. It would be difficult to over-estimate the importance of diversifying our production as a nation. The wider the range of industries, and the more varied in kind the industries are, the safer the country is from any paralyzing blow to its industrial development, and it is a matter of vital national interest, therefore, to see every important new industry flourish. The growth of the silk industry has been an event of signal concern to the welfare of the whole people.

I greatly regret I cannot be present and sincerely trust you will have a most successful banquet.

Very sincerely yours,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

From the Governor of Connecticut.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,

HARTFORD, February 7, 1900.

MR. FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary,
The Silk Association of America,
New York, N. Y.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret that duties which I owe to the State, and which I cannot defer and must not ignore, will prevent me from being present at your meeting to-morrow night.

The State of Connecticut, through her Executive, sends greeting to the representatives of the Silk Association of America, at their banquet

XXVIII ANNUAL BANQUET

assembled, and assures them of the deep interest which she takes in the success of an industry which, within her borders, gives use to millions of capital and employment to thousands of her most worthy citizens.

Sincerely yours,

GEORGE E. LOUNSBURY.

From Senator Burrows, of Michigan.

COMMITTEE ON THE REVISION OF THE LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.
UNITED STATES SENATE,

WASHINGTON, D. C., February 6, 1900.

MY DEAR SIR: I regret, exceedingly, my inability to be with you upon the occasion of the annual banquet of the Silk Association of America, to be held on the 8th instant, and all the more so from the fact that the silk industry has grown to such proportions in our State. It must be very gratifying to you and the gentlemen associated with you in the silk manufacture in the city of Belding, Michigan, that the enterprise has developed from very small beginnings to a position among the leading industries of the State, employing, as I am advised, over one thousand operatives, with an annual pay-roll of nearly \$200,000. I am not unmindful of the fact that it is, in no small measure, due to your own courage and enterprise that this is true, and I certainly wish for you and the other gentlemen who will gather about the board a most enjoyable banquet. Please convey to them my regrets.

Very respectfully,
(Signed)

J. C. BURROWS.

MR. G. P. RICHARDSON,
President, Richardson Silk Co.,
New York City.



SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

WORLD'S PRODUCTION OF RAW SILK IN THE FISCAL YEARS TO JUNE 30, 1882 TO 1900, IN KILOGRAMS.

Crop of	1899-1900 (Estimated).	1898-9.	1897-8.	1896-7.	Average of Five Years, 1891-2-6.	Average of Five Years, 1886-7-91.	Average of Five Years, 1881-2-6.
EUROPE	4,090,000	3,866,000	3,840,000	4,263,000	4,464,800	4,340,000	3,629,674
Viz.:							
France.....	600,000	550,000	620,000	782,000	746,800	692,000	630,762
Italy.....	3,130,000	2,992,000	2,916,000	3,083,000	3,375,200	3,310,600	2,760,400
Austria.....	280,000	244,000	231,000	295,000	257,000	265,200	152,512
Spain.....	80,000	80,000	73,000	103,000	85,800	72,200	86,000
LEVANT	1,540,000	1,481,000	1,346,000	1,430,000	1,023,400	700,000	699,800
ASIA: Export, not pro-							
duction	10,000,000	9,083,000	8,937,000	8,089,000	8,026,600	6,335,000	5,302,400
Viz.:							
China, Shanghai*.....	4,480,000	3,503,000	3,387,000	3,276,000	3,426,600	2,567,000	2,448,800
" Canton.....	2,021,000	2,265,000	1,853,000	1,650,000	1,377,600	1,227,800	894,800
Japan, Yokohama.....	3,224,000	3,040,000	3,406,000	2,893,000	2,961,400	2,056,800	1,359,800
India, Calcutta.....	275,000	275,000	291,000	270,000	261,000	483,400	599,000
Grand Total, Kilos	15,630,000	14,430,000	14,123,000	13,782,000	13,514,800	11,375,000	9,631,874
Grand Total, reduced to Pounds	34,457,898	31,812,378	31,135,565	30,383,797	29,794,728	25,077,325	21,234,429

* Excluding Tussah silks.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

INCREASE OF JAPANESE COMPETITION IN EXPORTS FROM
YOKOHAMA TO THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,
AS COMPARED WITH EXPORTS BY FOREIGN FIRMS.

Season 1899-1900.

FROM JULY 1ST TO MARCH 1ST.

15,900 bales shipped by 14 foreign export firms, or 55 per cent.
and 13,200 bales shipped by 3 *Japanese* export firms, or 45 per cent.

Against Season 1898-1899 (same period).

16,300 bales shipped by 16 foreign export firms, or 62 per cent.
and 9,800 bales shipped by 3 *Japanese* export firms, or 38 per cent.

SHIPMENTS OF RAW SILK FROM YOKOHAMA TO EUROPE.

FROM JULY 1ST TO MARCH 1ST.

Season 1899-1900.

16,200 bales shipped by 16 foreign export firms, or 96 per cent.
'and 700 bales shipped by various *Japanese* export firms, or 4 per cent.

Against Season 1898-1899 (same period).

18,500 bales shipped by 17 foreign export firms, or 99½ per cent.
and 100 bales shipped by various *Japanese* export firms, or ½ per cent.

A GLANCE AT THE SOURCES OF THE WORLD'S SUPPLY OF
RAW SILK IN THE CURRENT SILK SEASON, 1899-1900.

(As ESTIMATED.)

China,	41.5 per cent., or say	14,330,000 lbs.
Japan,	20.7 "	7,100,000 "
Italy,	20. "	6,900,000 "
France,	3.8 "	1,330,000 "
Austria,	1.8 "	620,000 "
Spain,	.5 "	175,000 "
India,	1.7 "	600,000 "
Levant,	10. "	3,400,000 "
	<u>100. per cent.</u>	<u>34,455,000 lbs.</u>

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

TOTAL IMPORTS AND VALUES OF RAW SILK, AT ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES,
FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS, ENDING DECEMBER 31.

Months.	1899.		1898.		1897.		1896.		1895.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
January.....	2,205	\$1,322,361	2,722	\$1,337,536	4,638	\$1,995,021	3,917	\$1,870,739	4,992	\$1,999,420
February.....	6,861	3,291,376	5,345	2,436,603	3,054	1,295,325	3,429	1,676,773	3,856	1,582,633
March.....	10,807	5,519,605	4,537	2,383,378	5,169	2,173,038	2,476	1,235,510	3,156	1,443,229
April.....	3,613	2,209,629	5,384	2,704,815	8,247	3,389,873	1,786	954,402	3,377	1,452,284
May.....	3,839	2,355,740	3,138	1,667,974	4,999	1,994,566	1,973	974,013	5,891	2,726,180
June.....	6,297	3,315,800	4,652	2,359,231	4,086	1,732,856	865	437,629	3,451	1,602,356
July.....	2,102	1,087,866	1,425	844,167	1,680	699,824	693	345,226	2,042	929,413
August.....	10,995	5,608,223	1,956	904,117	5,121	1,903,368	619	278,820	6,730	3,040,719
September.....	5,606	3,148,580	4,696	2,202,903	7,303	3,080,126	785	365,029	7,954	3,711,093
October.....	7,425	3,995,138	7,926	3,454,129	7,752	3,409,938	2,968	1,283,483	8,109	3,804,552
November.....	10,235	6,000,471	5,105	2,471,702	9,037	4,039,811	4,873	2,177,502	9,145	4,307,306
December.....	7,429	4,544,815	10,629	4,870,430	11,410	4,922,263	6,370	2,802,947	8,285	3,996,806
Totals.....	77,414	\$42,393,604	57,515	\$27,636,985	72,496	\$30,636,009	30,754	\$14,411,073	66,988	\$30,595,991

FROM RECORDS OF SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,

Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,

New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES
OF EXPORT, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

Months.	SHIPMENTS FROM EUROPE—STRICTLY EUROPEAN.					
	1899.		1898.		1897.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
January.....	928	\$802,072	612	\$480,864	439	\$343,041
February.....	804	685,846	766	624,224	412	320,311
March.....	1,387	1,259,153	970	797,232	333	255,215
April.....	1,194	1,086,557	1,027	839,241	818	612,866
May.....	1,288	1,219,585	736	596,773	442	332,798
June.....	1,076	1,075,958	918	733,399	617	477,290
July.....	425	414,136	719	572,353	422	280,295
August.....	425	405,991	580	467,974	456	346,549
September.....	689	703,482	1,078	898,765	642	482,373
October.....	565	585,793	633	543,319	1,125	794,248
November.....	1,030	1,066,645	840	716,511	841	677,262
December.....	1,302	1,191,767	1,092	893,261	790	632,559
Totals.....	11,113	\$10,496,985	9,971	\$8,163,915	7,337	\$5,554,807
					4,488	\$3,760,353
					9,122	\$7,566,134

FROM RECORDS OF SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,

Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,

New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA
IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES
OF EXPORT, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

Months.	ASIATIC, RE-SHIPPED BY EUROPE.					
	1899.		1898.		1897.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
January.....	75	\$18,227	18	\$7,171	22	\$5,109
February.....	..	...	..	....	..	....
March.....	49	23,811	31	15,178	8	1,780
April.....	36	18,819	..	....	47	15,563
May.....	45	26,757	..	....	..	....
June.....	7	2,051	98	24,876	..	....
July.....	..	....	165	46,973	5	1,946
August.....	..	....	159	37,260	..	....
September.....	..	....	265	61,532	2	610
October.....	35	6,882	240	55,065	1	280
November.....	..	....	442	99,258	2	936
December.....	..	....	262	63,457	142	55,453
Totals.	247	\$96,547	1,680	\$410,770	29	6,914
			125	\$43,013	469	\$69,862
						\$167,551

FROM RECORDS OF SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
 Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
 New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND THE PACIFIC COAST PORTS, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORT, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

FROM RECORDS OF SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Association Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, Secretary.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND THE PACIFIC COAST PORTS, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES
OF EXPORT, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

Months.	SHIPMENTS FROM HONG KONG.					
	1899.		1898.		1897.	
	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.	Bales.	Value.
January.....	267	\$64,530	407	\$97,725	410	\$89,160
February.....	608	152,083	1,463	342,386	314	68,372
March.....	1,548	302,176	463	115,349	496	112,408
April.....	510	162,436	765	187,632	785	192,383
May.....	843	235,578	248	68,164	168	147,931
June.....	1,812	450,647	366	87,513	25	5,225
July.....	877	241,452	111	26,500	125	26,462
August.....	2,104	608,452	492	82,560	177	37,228
September.....	969	297,467	1,564	374,023	205	54,501
October.....	955	289,491	1,883	443,989	234	52,677
November.....	1,153	331,461	491	120,959	518	128,397
December.....	688	231,593	1,146	272,039	750	168,882
Totals.....	11,834	\$3,367,366	9,399	\$2,218,839	10,876	\$2,495,625
					3,888	\$943,097
					11,681	\$2,762,495

FROM RECORDS OF SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,

Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK AT NEW YORK AND THE PACIFIC COAST PORTS, CLASSIFIED BY COUNTRIES OF EXPORT, FOR THE LAST FIVE YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

FROM RECORDS OF SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA.

Large Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK, ETC. AT ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES
FOR THE LAST EIGHT YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

Kind.	1899.		1898.		1897.		1896.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Raw Silk.....	11,163,317	\$42,399,604	8,390,104	\$27,636,985	10,160,881	\$30,636,009	4,432,195	\$14,411,073
Cocoons.....	18,900	5,302	5,080	677	....	....	140,950	71,762
Waste.....	1,767,115	758,537	1,398,096	566,973	1,649,866	574,516	1,004,069	344,869
Noils.....	154,493	24,313	186,202	30,015	43,600	12,085	84,416	19,292
Spun.....	2,079,459	2,745,718	810,892	885,295		Not separately classified.		
Totals..	15,183,284	\$45,933,474	10,790,374	\$29,119,945	11,854,347	\$31,222,610	5,661,630	\$14,846,996

Kind.	1895.		1894.		1893.		1892.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
Raw Silk.....	9,495,632	\$30,595,991	7,845,643	\$24,728,163	4,497,003	\$19,491,958	8,582,522	\$37,610,757
Cocoons.....	581,323	210,007	216,110	97,256	450,450	257,787	330,150	179,059
Waste.....	944,406	374,497	920,686	353,424	637,165	481,663	609,208	410,776
Noils.....		7,819	105,950	20,295	400	55	141,740	35,710
Spun.....	39,600			Not separately classified.				
Totals.....	11,060,961	\$31,188,314	9,088,389	\$25,190,138	5,585,018	\$20,231,463	9,663,620	\$38,236,302

FROM RECORDS OF SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

IMPORTS OF RAW SILK ONLY, BY CALENDAR YEARS, 1896 to 1899.

As Given by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington.

From	1899.		1898.		1897.		1896.	
	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.	Pounds.	Value.
France.....	329,493	\$1,186,174	326,617	\$1,174,747	291,719	\$976,677	206,191	\$758,660
Italy.....	2,151,893	9,370,750	1,903,850	7,134,094	1,290,888	4,474,447	817,927	3,094,106
China.....	3,643,491	10,854,071	1,945,421	4,560,750	2,996,828	7,271,982	1,303,718	3,003,976
Japan.....	5,595,382	20,927,890	3,850,621	12,505,440	5,356,229	15,838,977	2,625,963	8,023,946
Other Countries.....	99,687	1,622,174	440,715	1,211,103	116,151	302,055	78,553	209,549
Totals.....	11,819,946	\$43,961,059	8,467,224	\$26,586,134	10,051,815	\$28,864,138	5,032,354	\$15,090,237

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
 Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
 New York City, March, 1900.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

IMPORTATIONS OF RAW SILK ONLY, IN FISCAL YEARS, 1875 to 1899,
AT ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As given by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington.

June 30.	Pounds.	Value.
1875	1,101,681	\$4,504,306
1876	1,354,991	5,424,408
1877	1,186,170	6,792,937
1878	1,182,750	5,103,084
1879	1,893,311	8,390,322
1880	2,562,246	12,024,699
1881	2,531,617	10,889,675
1882	2,887,776	12,885,149
1883	3,255,324	14,042,696
1884	3,222,546	12,481,496
1885	3,424,076	12,421,739
1886	4,754,626	17,232,505
1887	4,599,574	18,687,245
1888	5,172,929	19,151,033
1889	5,329,646	18,544,025
1890	5,943,360	23,285,099
1891	4,917,688	17,994,654
1892	7,521,342	24,321,494
1893	7,422,430	29,055,557
1894	4,956,875	15,627,822
1895	7,974,810	22,029,068
1896	8,000,621	26,246,902
1897	6,513,612	18,496,944
1898	10,315,162	31,446,800
1899	9,691,145	31,827,061

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

IMPORTATIONS OF SPUN SILK ONLY IN FISCAL YEARS, 1875 to 1899,

AT ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES.

As given by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington.

WEIGHT AND VALUE.

Year Ending June 30.	Rate of Duty.	Pounds.	Foreign Invoice Value.	Amount of Duty Collected.
1875	35 per cent	5,737	\$15,796	\$5,528.60
1876	35 "	2,516	7,072	2,475.20
1877	35 "	10,299	31,081	10,878.35
1878	35 "	23,142	77,158	27,095.30
1879	35 "	20,075	57,867	20,253.45
1880	35 "	37,239	111,999	39,199.65
1881	35 "	19,325	60,830	21,290.50
1882	35 "	14,726	47,296	16,553.60
1883	35 "	43,812	126,832	44,391.20
1884	30 "	91,750	189,722	56,916.75
1885	30 "	78,890	226,412	67,923.50
1886	30 "	178,383	442,310	132,693.00
1887	30 "	172,617	441,299	132,389.90
1888	30 "	197,139	578,950	173,685.22
1889	30 "	274,362	659,045	197,713.50
1890	30 "	411,621	883,644	265,093.20
1891	30 and 35 per cent	856,706	1,821,421	617,806.94
1892	35 per cent	489,652	1,093,384	382,684.00
1893	35 "	758,502	1,338,851	468,598.00
1894	35 "	437,428	719,390	251,786.00
1895	30 and 35 per cent	843,647	1,239,619	377,846.00
1896	30 per cent	782,796	998,604	299,581.20
1897	30 "	801,336	1,083,616	325,084.80
	Specific and ad			
1898	valorem	956,974	1,176,677	449,328.66
	Specific and ad			
1899	valorem.	1,727,710	1,982,676	767,352.18

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

RAW SILK PRICES, 1897, IN NEW YORK MARKET.

In United States Dollars, per Pound, at the Beginning of the Following Months.

1897.	Classical Italian. (60 days' basis.)		Japan No. 1 Filature. (6 mos. basis.)		Shanghai Steam 1st Choice. (6 mos. basis.)		Canton Extra, Extra. (6 mos. basis.)	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
January	\$3.55	\$3.60	\$3.25	\$3.45	\$3.50	\$3.65	\$2.25	\$2.60
February	3.55	3.60	3.25	3.45	3.40	3.65	2.25	2.60
March	3.50	3.55	3.25	3.50	3.30	3.60	2.20	2.65
April	3.50	3.55	3.30	3.60	3.30	3.60	2.25	2.65
May	3.75	3.75	3.375	3.75	3.25	3.625	2.65	2.85
June	3.50	3.55	3.30	3.60	3.20	3.55	2.50	2.65
July	3.75	3.80	3.40	3.70	3.40	3.80	2.50	2.65
August	3.65	3.75	3.375	3.75	3.25	3.75	2.50	2.75
September	3.65	3.75	3.55	3.90	3.25	3.75	2.50	2.75
October	3.75	3.90	3.80	3.95	3.50	4.00	2.60	2.75
November	3.75	3.90	3.80	3.95	3.50	4.00	2.75	3.00
December	3.75	3.90	3.60	3.85	3.50	4.00	2.70	2.90
Averages, Low. and High.....	\$3.64	\$3.72	\$3.44	\$3.70	\$3.36	\$3.75	\$2.47	\$2.74
Annual Average	\$3.68		\$3.57		\$3.56		\$2.60	

Annual General Average, \$3.35

RAW SILK PRICES, 1898, IN NEW YORK MARKET.

In United States Dollars, per Pound, at the Beginning of the Following Months.

1898.	Classical Italian. (60 days' basis.)		Japan No. 1 Filature. (6 mos. basis.)		Shanghai Steam 1st Choice. (6 mos. basis.)		Canton Extra, Extra. (6 mos. basis.)	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
January	\$3.75	\$3.90	\$3.60	\$3.85	\$3.50	\$4.00	\$2.70	\$2.90
February	3.90	4.00	3.75	4.00	3.50	4.00	2.70	3.00
March	3.90	4.00	3.80	3.85	4.00	4.10	3.00	3.05
April	3.85	3.90	3.75	3.80	4.00	4.10	2.90	2.95
May	3.60	3.65	3.65	3.70	Not given.		2.75	2.90
June	3.90	4.00	3.80	3.85	4.00	4.05	2.90	2.95
July	3.75	3.80	3.65	3.70	4.10	4.15	2.90	2.95
August	3.825	3.875	3.70	3.75	4.10	4.15	2.90	2.95
September	3.90	4.00	3.80	3.85	4.20	4.25	3.00	3.05
October	3.95	4.00	3.65	3.70	4.10	4.15	3.00	3.05
November	3.90	3.95	3.65	3.70	4.10	4.15	3.00	3.05
December	3.90	3.95	3.625	3.675	4.10	4.15	3.00	3.05
Averages, Low. and High.....	\$3.84	\$3.92	\$3.70	\$3.785	\$3.97	\$4.11	\$2.895	\$2.99
Annual Average	\$3.88		\$3.74		\$4.04		\$2.94	

Annual General Average, \$3.65

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN,
Secretary.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

RAW SILK PRICES, 1899, NEW YORK MARKET.

In United States Dollars, per Pound, at the Beginning of the Following Months.

1899.	Classical Italian. (60 days' basis.)		Japan No. 1 Filature. (6 mos. basis.)		Shanghai Steam, 1st Choice. (6 mos. basis.)		Canton Extra, Extra. (6 mos. basis.)	
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
January.....	\$3.95	\$4.15	\$3.67	\$3.75	\$4.15	\$4.25	\$3.00	\$3.10
February.....	4.25	4.30	4.00	4.10	4.30	4.40	3.10	3.15
March.....	4.00	4.50	4.15	4.25	4.55	4.65	3.30	3.40
April.....	4.65	4.75	4.45	4.55	4.65	4.85	3.55	3.65
May.....	4.90	5.00	4.65	4.75	4.70	4.90	3.60	3.70
June.....	4.90	5.00	4.55	4.65	4.55	4.75	3.50	3.60
July.....	4.95	5.05	4.65	4.75	4.65	4.85	3.60	3.70
August.....	4.85	4.95	4.45	4.50	4.65	4.85	3.55	3.60
September.....	5.00	5.15	4.60	4.65	4.75	4.95	3.80	3.85
October.....	4.95	5.10	4.50	4.55	4.75	4.95	3.85	3.95
November.....	4.95	5.10	4.80	4.85	4.85	4.95	4.25	4.30
December.....	5.40	5.50	5.50	5.75	5.60	5.70	4.65	4.75
Averages, Low. and High.....	\$4.73	\$4.88	\$4.50	\$4.59	\$4.68	\$4.84	\$3.65	\$3.73
Annual Average	\$4.805		\$4.55		\$4.76		\$3.69	

Annual General Average, \$4.45

1900.								
	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.	Low.	High.
January.....	\$5.30	\$5.40	\$5.35	\$5.60	\$5.65	\$5.70	\$4.70	\$4.75
February.....	5.30	5.40	5.20	5.30	5.65	5.70	4.60	4.75
March.....	5.25	5.30	5.00	5.10	5.35	5.50	4.40	4.45
Averages, Low. and High.....	\$5.28	\$5.37	\$5.18	\$5.33	\$5.55	\$5.63	\$4.57	\$4.65
Average First Three Months, 1900.....	\$5.32		\$5.26		\$5.59		\$4.61	

General Average, \$5.20

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN,
Secretary.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

AMERICAN CONSUMPTION OF FOREIGN SILK GOODS, 1875 to 1899.

Giving Foreign Invoice Values, Revenue Duties to the Government, and Average Rate of Duty thereon, reduced to ad valorem.

As Given by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington.

Fiscal Years Ending June 30.	Foreign Invoice Values.	Amount of Duties Collected.	Average Ad Valorem Rate of Duty Per Cent.
1875	\$24,516,416	\$14,037,998	57.26
1876	23,709,220	13,872,984	58.51
1877	21,749,828	12,800,603	58.85
1878	20,548,583	12,151,042	59.13
1879	23,630,411	14,016,209	59.31
1880	31,460,947	18,556,398	58.98
1881	32,377,226	19,038,666	58.89
1882	38,328,251	22,633,137	59.05
1883	33,307,112	19,654,946	59.01
1884	38,030,574	18,962,210	49.86
1885	28,106,798	14,000,210	49.81
1886	28,055,855	13,938,097	49.68
1887	31,264,277	15,540,301	49.71
1888	32,942,629	16,351,685	49.64
1889	34,956,729	17,342,572	49.61
1890	38,246,787	18,945,959	49.54
1891	37,300,387	19,368,764	51.93
1892	31,442,180	16,965,637	53.96
1893	37,919,949	20,310,259	53.56
1894	24,160,529	12,824,085	53.08
1895	31,023,148	14,739,550	47.51
1896	26,627,732	12,504,006	46.96
1897	26,517,093	12,421,970	46.85
1898	22,639,596	12,231,680	54.03
1899	25,026,504	13,506,312	53.97

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

DUTIABLE SILK IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.

DUTIABLE SILK IMPORTS AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK.
(Entered for immediate consumption and withdrawals from Warehouse.)
FOR THE TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

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HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS.

1753, 1755	Specific duty and 10%.....	173,216
1754	Ad Valorem 50%.....	3,061
1756	“ 60%.....	155,083
1757	Laces, Trimmings and Embroideries.....	2,884,405
1758	Ribbons.....	1,471,604
1726	Bandings, Hat Bands, Bindings and Braids.....	1,107,261
1727	Buttons.....	816
1759	Silk Goods Ornamented with Beads or Spangles.....	13,843
1760	Knit Goods (wearing apparel).....	230,055
1761	Other Articles of Wearing Apparel and Ready Made Clothing.....	925,832
1729, 1733, 1750	Piece Goods, specific duty not amounting to 50%.....	6,816,336
1762	All Other, not specially provided for.....	530,876
	Bolting Cloth, not permanently marked 50% duty.....	.....
1711	Carded or Combed Silk.....	.....
1719	Thrown Silk, not more advanced than singles, trams or organzine, twist and floss.....	29,736
1712	Sewings and Silk Threads or Yarns of every description.....	13,300
1713-18	Spun Silk, in skeins, cops, warps or on beams.....	1,911,539
1185	Hatters' Plush.....	24,790
	Total for twelve months ending December 31, 1899.....	\$24,911,798

N. B.—Foreign Invoice Values only are given, to which are to be added Freight, Revenue Duty, Importers' Profits and occasional advances on invoices to represent cost to American consumer.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

ANALYSIS OF REVENUE DUTIES COLLECTED AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, ON DUTIABLE SILK IMPORTS ENTERED FOR IMMEDIATE CONSUMPTION AND WITHDRAWALS FROM WAREHOUSE FOR TWELVE MONTHS, ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

EXHIBIT B.	Pounds.	Invoice Value.	Duty Collected.	Pound Value. %	Average Duty.	
					Per Pound. %	Ad Valorem. %
Piece Goods, Specific Duty, not including Jacquard Goods.						
" " on which Specific Duty does not amount to 50%.	2,629,499	\$5,927,985	\$3,347,687.15	2.25 ⁴	1.27 ³	.56 ⁴
	2,176,997	6,816,336	3,408,168.00	3.13 ¹	1.16 ¹	.50
Total Piece Goods, not including undermentioned description of goods.	4,806,496	\$12,744,331	\$6,755,855.15	2.65 ¹	1.40 ⁵	.53
VELVETS, PLUSHES AND PILE FABRICS:						
Specific Duty and 15%.	447,806	\$1,237,329	\$839,717.35	2.76 ³	1.87 ⁸	.67 ⁸
Ad Valorem, 50%.	92,933	519,655	259,827.50	5.59 ¹	2.68 ⁸	.50
Total, Velvets and Plushes.	540,739	\$1,756,984	\$1,099,544.85	3.24 ⁹	2.03 ⁴	.62 ⁵⁸
HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS:						
Specific Duty and 10%.	30,942	\$173,216	\$110,792.50	5.59 ⁸	3.58	.63 ⁹
Ad Valorem, 50%.	.....	3,061	1,530.50	.....	.....	.50
" " 60%.	.....	155,083	93,049.80	.....	.....	.60
Total, Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.	30,942	\$331,360	\$205,372.80	1.07	.66 ⁸	.61 ⁹⁷
Jacquards, 2 colors in the filling	453,072	\$935,066	\$467,533.00	2.06 ⁸	1.03 ¹	.50
Weighing over 8 ounces per square yard	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	....

Laces, Trimmings and Embroideries.....	.....	2,884,405	1,730,643.00	.....	.....	.60
Ribbons.....	.....	1,471,604	735,802.00	.....	.....	.50
Bandings, Hat Bands, Bindings and Braids.....	.....	1,107,261	553,630.50	.....	.....	.50
Buttons.....	.....	816	408.00	.....	.....	.50
Beaded or Spangled.....	.....	13,843	8,305.80	.....	.....	.60
Knit Goods (wearing apparel).....	.....	230,055	138,033.00	.....	.....	.60
Other Wearing Apparel and Ready Made Clothing.....	.....	925,832	555,499.20	.....	.....	.60
All other articles, not specially provided for.....	.....	530,876	265,438.00	.....	.....	.50
Bolting Cloth, included in all other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carded or Combed.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Thrown Silk.....	10,238	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sewings.....	7,528	20,736	8,920.80	.....	.....	.30
Spun Silk, value not exceeding \$1.00 per pound.....	.....	13,300	3,990.00	.....	.....	.30
“ “ over \$1.00, not exceeding \$1.50 per pound.....	194,516	152,233	61,738.15	.....	.....	.40 ⁵
“ “ “ “ 2.00 “.....	703,440	969,397	356,441.55	.....	.....	.36 ⁷
“ “ “ “ “ 2.00 “.....	414,937	712,713	272,881.75	.....	.....	.38 ²
“ “ “ “ “ 2.50 “.....	34,827	75,416	28,725.90	.....	.....	.38
“ “ “ “ 2.50 per pound.....	73	189	72.15	.....	.....	.38 ⁸
All Spun on which ordinary duty does not amount to 35%.....	.....	1,591	556.85	.....	.....	.35
Hatters' Plush.....	.....	24,790	2,479.00	.....	.....	.10
Total for 12 months ending December 31, 1899.....	7,196,808	\$24,911,798	\$13,251,871.45	3,461	1,841	.531 ⁹

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC DUTIES ON SILK PIECE GOODS (NOT INCLUDING JACQUARDS, TWO COLORS IN THE FILLING), PAYING SPECIFIC DUTIES, AT THE PORT OF NEW YORK, FOR TWELVE MONTHS ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1899.

EXHIBIT C.		Pounds.	Invoice Value.	Duty Collected.	Pound Value. %	Average Duty.	
						Per Pound. %	Ad Valorem. %
FABRICS DYED IN THE THREAD OR YARN:							
Blacks, less than 45% in weight of silk.....	359,571	\$500,841	\$282,186.90	1.38 ⁹	.78 ⁴		.56 ⁸
" more " 45%	401,337	1,155,711	631,524.00	2.85 ⁴	1.57 ⁸		.54 ⁶
Colored, less " 45%	164,519	376,449	204,057.10	2.28 ⁸	1.23 ⁴		.54 ²
" more " 45%	183,461	731,451	415,696.50	3.98 ⁶	2.26 ⁵		.56 ⁸
FABRICS IN THE GUM:							
Containing less than 45% in weight of silk.....	394,114	408,407	216,348.85	1.03 ⁶	.54 ⁸		.52 ⁹
" more " 45%	1,545	6,560	3,862.50	4.24 ⁵	2.50		.58 ⁸
DYED IN THE PIECE, OR BOILED OFF OR PRINTED:							
Containing less than 45% in weight of silk.....	756,115	824,602	469,918.80	1.09	.62 ¹		.56 ⁸
" more " 45%	15,142	77,025	45,426.00	5.08 ⁵	3.00		.58 ⁹
WEIGHING LESS THAN 1½ Oz. AND NOT MORE THAN ¼ Oz. PER SQUARE YARD:							
In the Gum, or Dyed in the Thread or Yarn.....	40,602	182,899	101,505.00	4.50 ⁴	2.50		.55 ⁴
Boiled off	253,428	1,325,211	760,284.00	5.22 ⁹	3.00		.57 ⁸
Dyed or Printed in the piece	41,292	188,193	134,199.00	4.55 ⁷	3.25		.71 ⁸
WEIGHING NOT MORE THAN ¼ Oz. PER SQUARE YARD.....	18,373	150,646	82,678.50	8.74 ⁸	4.50		.56 ²
" OVER 8 Oz. PER SQUARE YARD.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....		....
Total Specific Duties on Piece Goods.....	2,629,499	\$5,927,995	\$3,347,687.15	2.25 ⁴	1.27 ⁸		.56 ⁴

ANALYSIS OF SPECIFIC AND AD VALOREM DUTIES, SAME PERIOD, ON VELVETS, PLUSHES AND OTHER PILE FABRICS.

EXHIBIT D.	Pounds.	Invoice Value.	Duty Collected.	Pound Value. %	Average Duty.	
					Per Pound. %	Ad Valorem. %
Plushes.....	35,182	\$72,248	\$46,019.20	2.03 ¹	1.30 ⁸	.63 ⁷
Velvets, Velvet or Plush Ribbons and Chenilles.....	412,624	1,165,081	793,698.15	2.82 ³	1.92 ⁸	.68 ¹
Other.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Plushes, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50%.....	7,370	33,231	16,615.50	4.50 ⁷	2.11 ⁷	.50
Velvets, Velvet or Plush Ribbons and Chenilles, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50%.....	85,532	486,238	243,119.00	5.68 ⁴	2.84 ²	.50
Other, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50%.....	31	186	93.00	6.00	3.00	.50
Total Velvets, Plushes and other Pile Fabrics.....	540,739	1,756,984	1,099,544.85	3.24 ⁹	2.03 ⁴	.625 ⁸
Resumé, Total Specific Duty.....	447,806	1,237,329	839,717.35	.....	.....	.....
Total Ad Valorem, on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50%.....	92,933	519,655	259,827.50	.....	.....	.....

HANDKERCHIEFS AND MUFFLERS.

Handkerchiefs or Mufflers composed wholly or in part of Silk, Specific Duty and 10%.....	47	\$126	\$141.00	2.68	3.00	1.15 ⁵
Handkerchiefs or Mufflers on which ordinary duty does not amount to 50% Ad Valorem.....	.....	3,061	1,530.50	.....	.....	.50
Hemstitched or Imitation Hemstitched or Trimmed wholly or in part with Lace, etc., Specific and 10%.....	30,895	173,090	110,651.50	5.60 ²	3.58 ¹	.63 ⁹
On which ordinary duty does not amount to 60% Ad Valorem.....	.....	155,083	93,049.80	.....	.....	.60
Total Handkerchiefs and Mufflers.....	30,942	\$331,360	\$205,372.80	1.07	.66 ³	.61 ⁹⁷

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

COMPARATIVE VIEW BY COUNTRIES, OF SILK TEXTILES IMPORTED AT ALL PORTS OF THE UNITED STATES, 1896 to 1899
IN THE CALENDAR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

As given by the Bureau of Statistics, Treasury Department, Washington.
Invoice Value in Dollars.*

COUNTRIES.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
France.....	\$12,193,295	\$10,676,467	\$11,928,540	\$9,017,220
Germany.....	4,088,513	4,598,051	4,851,886	5,092,822
Switzerland.....	3,986,018	3,797,257	3,499,361	2,670,002
England.....	2,564,764	2,685,546	1,881,428	2,055,706
Austria-Hungary.....	147,633	172,910	129,728	161,067
Belgium.....	51,534	36,352	32,856	40,009
Italy.....	438,736	368,089	323,692	297,472
Other European Countries.....	34,134	46,725	43,960	27,670
Japan.....	3,246,743	2,707,107	2,375,631	2,037,880
China.....	150,448	145,636	126,292	212,615
Other Countries.....	78,865	53,279	55,035	74,386
Annual imports, totals.....	\$27,880,683	\$25,287,419	\$25,248,409	\$21,686,849

COMPARATIVE VIEW BY ARTICLES. Invoice Value in Dollars.*

ARTICLES.	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.
Dress and silk piece goods.....	\$14,223,957	\$12,589,361	\$8,174,542	\$6,295,653
Ribbons.....	1,673,456	1,950,193	1,480,061	959,358
Laces and embroideries.....	3,259,378	3,259,704	2,595,103	1,871,848
Spun silk in skeins, cops, etc.....	2,745,718	885,295	Not separately classified	
Velvets, plushes and other pile fabrics.....	1,788,775	982,173		
Clothing ready made and wearing apparel.....	1,696,198	1,591,708	2,348,024	2,481,839
All other (dutiable).....	2,493,201	4,028,985	10,650,679	10,078,151
Annual imports, totals.....	\$27,880,683	\$25,287,419	\$25,248,409	\$21,686,849

* Foreign invoice values only are given to which are to be added freight, revenue duty, importers' profits and occasional advances on invoices to represent cost to American consumer.

FRANKLIN ALLEN, *Secretary.*

March, 1900.

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

COMPARATIVE VIEW OF DIRECT EXPORTS OF MANUFACTURED SILK GOODS FROM JAPAN TO THE UNITED STATES, 1894 to 1899,
IN THE CALENDAR YEARS ENDING DECEMBER 31.

As given by the Yokohama Foreign Chamber of Commerce.

	1899.	1898.	1897.	1896.	1895.	1894.
TO THE UNITED STATES:						
Handkerchiefs	464,647	591,769	538,841	851,439	1,001,013	869,873
Piece Goods.....dozens	325,175	367,058	258,708	174,371	402,144	325,713
TO EUROPE AND ASIA, ETC.						
Handkerchiefs	489,902	546,990	570,787	802,567	767,567	546,315
Piece Goods.....dozens	541,324	458,863	352,999	262,987	168,238	131,437

TOTAL RESUMÉ OF EXPORTS TO AMERICA FOR LAST SIX YEARS.
Quantities and Yards.

TOTAL RESUMÉ OF EXPORTS TO EUROPE FOR LAST SIX YEARS.
Quantities and Yards.

Handkerchiefs4,317,582 dozen30,223,074 yards
Piece Goods.....1,853,169 pieces.....92,658,450 yards

Handkerchiefs3,814,128 dozen.....26,698,896 yards
Piece Goods.....1,915,848 pieces.....95,792,400 yards

SILK ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA,
Silk Exchange Building, Broadway cor. Broome St.,
New York City, March, 1900.

Membership Roll,
Silk Association of America,
March 27, 1900.

Abegg & Rusch.....92 Grand St., N. Y. City.
 Adams, D. E.....77 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Aetna Silk Co.....Norfolk, Conn.
 Ammonia Co. of Philadel-
 phia.....Philadelphia, Pa.
 Alexander Dye Works...Lodi, N. J.
 Ampere Silk Mills.....Watsessing, N. J.
 Anderson Bros.....Paterson, N. J.
 Astoria Silk Works.....Long Island City, N. Y.
 Atwood-Morrison Machine
 Co.....Stonington, Conn.
 Ashley & Bailey Mfg. Co..109 Spring St., N. Y. City.
 Audiger & Meyer Silk Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Auffmordt & Co.....35 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Auger & Simon Silk Dye-
 ing Co.....Paterson, N. J.
 Ball, William.....Paterson, N. J.
 Barlow, Edw. M.....103 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Belding Bros. & Co.....455 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Bethlehem Silk Co.....Bethlehem, Pa.
 Beckett, David, Silk Co..Paterson, N. J.
 Boettger & Hinze,^{Silk Dyeing & Finishing Co.} 500 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Bourdis, J. & Co.....29 Mercer St., N. Y. City.
 Brainerd & Armstrong Co. New London, Conn.
 Brandes, Julius Mfg. Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Brown, L. D. & Son Co...Middletown, Conn.
 Brown Bros. & Co.....59 Wall St., N. Y. City.
 Cardinal & Becker.....Paterson, N. J.
 Caesar, H. A. & Co.....22 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Cedar Cliff Silk Co.....Paterson, N. J.
 Champlain Silk Mills....Whitehall, N. Y.

Cheney Bros. South Manchester, Conn.
 China & Japan Trading Co. 34 Burling Slip, N. Y. City.
 Crew, Alfred Paterson, N. J.
 (Silk Finishing and Piece Dye Works.)
 Charavay & Bodvin 180 Worth St., N. Y. City.
 Coenen & Balthasar 480 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Cozzens, Elbers & Prankard. 472 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Crompton & Knowles Loom
 Works Worcester, Mass.
 Dexter, Lambert & Co. ... 35 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 De Veer, H. Wool Exchange Bld'g, N. Y. City.
 Doshin Silk Co. 50 Howard St., N. Y. City.
 Doherty & Wadsworth Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Eastside Silk Dyeing &
 Printing Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Eggena, Ferd. 445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Empire Silk Works. Paterson, N. J.
 Erskine, John & Co. Norwich, N. Y.
 Erstein, L. & Co. 134 Spring St., N. Y. City.
 Eureka Silk Co. 542 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Feldstein, A. & Co. 41 Mercer St., N. Y. City.
 Fichter & Martin. Bethlehem, Pa.
 Fleitmann & Co. 490 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Frank & Dugan. 69 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Gerli, E. & Co. 52 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 German Artistic Weaving
 Co. 274 Church St., N. Y. City.
 General Chemical Co. 32 Liberty St., N. Y. City.
 Grund, Ernst. 445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Greeff & Co. 106 Spring St., N. Y. City.
 Griswold Worsted Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Grimshaw Bros. Paterson, N. J.
 Gwalter, H. L. & Co. 16 Mercer St., N. Y. City.
 Gudebrod Bros. & Co. 756 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Guerin, Vve. & Fils. 101 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Guichard, A. & Co. 92 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Hackenburg, Wm. B. & Co. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Heminway & Bartlett Co. Watertown, Conn.
 Hadden & Co. 356 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Haenichen Bros. Paterson, N. J.
 Hardt & Lindgens. 58 Greene St., N. Y. City.

Haskell Silk Co. Westbrook, Me.
 Hall, I. A. & Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Hand, John & Sons. Paterson, N. J.
 Hamil & Booth Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Hanssen, H. J. 445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Harrison & Gore Mfg. Co. Newburg, N. Y.
 Hess, Goldsmith & Co. . . . 74 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Helvetia Silk Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Heinemann, Oscar. Chicago, Ill.
 Hopper & Scott. Paterson, N. J.
 Hooley, B. & Son. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Holland Mfg. Co. 561 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Holbrook Mfg. Co. 470 Washington St., N. Y. City.
 Holmes Silk Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Hoeninghaus & Curtiss. . . 469 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Iwahara, Kenzo. 445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Iselin, Wm. & Co. 1 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Jardine, Matheson & Co. . 74 Wall St., N. Y. City.
 Jackson, Jas. & Sons. . . . Paterson, N. J.
 Jennings Lace Works. . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Johnson, Cowdin & Co. . . 121 Spring St., N. Y. City.
 Kayser, Julius & Co. . . . 467 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Kaltenbach & Stevens. . . . Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Klots Throwing Co. 445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Knipscher & Maass Paterson, N. J.
 Kursheedt Mfg. Co. 143 West 19th St., N. Y. City.
 Kridel, J. Sons & Co. . . . 47 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Laurel Silk Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Levy, A. & M. 84 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Levy, E. & H. 53 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Lion Silk Co. 67th St. & West End Ave., N. Y. City.
 Liberty Silk Co. 469 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Lincoln Silk Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Loth, Joseph & Co. 65 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Lord, William A. 58 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Magid-Hope Silk Mfg. Co. Milford, Mass.
 Mayhew, F. H. Wortendyke, N. J.
 Meding Mfg. Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Miesch Mfg. Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Middleton & Smith. 95 Front St., N. Y. City.
 Morimura, Arai & Co. . . . 100 Prince St., N. Y. City.

Morrisania Silk Mills. . . . 166th St. & Vanderbilt Ave., N. Y. City.
 Murray, Russell. 100 Grand St., N. Y. City.
 McCreery, James & Co. . . . 801 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Naef Bros. & Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Newwitter & Migel. Astoria, N. Y.
 Nonotuck Silk Co. Florence, Mass.
 New York Silk Condition-
 ing Works. 445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 O'Donoghue & Co. 79 Grand St., N. Y. City.
 Oelbermann, Dommerich
 & Co. 37 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Oneida Community Co.,
 Ltd. Kenwood, N. Y.
 Openhym, Wm. & Sons. . . 105 Grand St., N. Y. City.
 Paladini, E. & Co. 29 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Paterson Ribbon Co. 85 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Passavant & Co. 85 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Pass, Adolph. Brooklyn, N. Y.
 Paragon Silk Co. 37 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Paterson Reed & Harness
 Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Pelgram & Meyer. Paterson, N. J.
 Peierls, S. & Co. 10 Greene St., N. Y. City.
 Phoenix Silk Mfg. Co. . . . 106 Spring St., N. Y. City.
 Phalanx Silk Mill. Jersey City, N. J.
 Pioneer Silk Co. Paterson, N. J.
 Reed & Lovatt Co. 445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Reiling, David & Schoen. 453 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Reimers, Otto & Co. 445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Rice, A. H. & Co. Pittsfield, Mass.
 Richardson Silk Co. 642 Broadway, N. Y. City.
 Ross, E. J. Mfg. Co. Port Oram, N. J.
 Roessler & Hasslacher
 Chemical Co. 100 William St., N. Y. City.
 Royal Weaving Co. Pawtucket, R. I.
 Ryle, William & Co. 54 Howard St., N. Y. City.
 Schwarzenbach, Huber &
 Co. 472 Broome St., N. Y. City.
 Schaum & Uhlinger. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Scherr Bros. Philadelphia, Pa.
 Schroeder, Wm. & Co. . . . 469 Broome St., N. Y. City.

Schefer, Schramm &

Vogel.....	476 Broome St., N. Y. City.
Sauquoit Silk Mfg. Co....	Philadelphia, Pa.
Simon, Herman	Easton, Pa.
Simon, Robert.....	Weehawken, N. J.
Singleton, George.....	Dover, N. J.
Skinner, Wm., Mfg. Co..	Holyoke, Mass.
Smith & Kaufmann.....	102 Prince St., N. Y. City.
Strange, Wm. Co	96 Prince St., N. Y. City.
Straus, F. A. & Co.....	93 Greene St., N. Y. City.
Stearns, John N. & Co...	68 Greene St., N. Y. City.
Stern, Pohly & Herman..	Paterson, N. J.
Susquehanna Silk Mills...	57 Greene St., N. Y. City.
Stirling Silk Mfg. Co.....	Stirling, N. J.
Taff, Alfred.....	69 Mercer St., N. Y. City.
Toner & Prescott....	Unionville, N. Y.
Vietor & Achelis... ..	463 Broome St., N. Y. City.
Vivanti, F.....	84 Mercer St., N. Y. City.
Walker & Co.....	445 Broome St., N. Y. City.
Weidmann Silk Dyeing Co.	Paterson, N. J.
Williams Silk Mfg. Co....	756 Broadway, N. Y. City.
Widmer Bros....	Paterson, N. J.
Wolff, Chas. & Co.....	64 Greene St., N. Y. City.
Watson Machine Co.....	Paterson, N. J.
Yokohama Specie Bank..	67 Wall St., N. Y. City.

Honorary Members.

- 1874. *Tomita, Tetsnoski, Hon.....Tokio, Japan
- 1875. Hamil, Robert.....Paterson, N. J.
- 1877. *Takaki, Samro, Hon.....Yokohama, Japan
- 1878. Dale, Thos. N.....Paterson, N. J.
- 1878. Haywood, Geo. M.....New York City
- 1878. *Allen, Franklin.....Silk Exchange Building, N. Y
- 1879. Ryle, John, Hon.....Paterson, N. J.
- 1882. *Sec. of the Silk Industry Association....Paterson, N. J.
- 1882. *The Hon. Seth Low.....Columbia University, N. Y.
- 1900. *His Excellency Wu Ting-Fang, Envoy
 Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-
 potentiary of China to the United
 States.....Washington, D. C.
- 1900. *His Excellency Jutaro Komura, Envoy
 Extraordinary and Minister Pleni-
 potentiary of Japan to the United
 States.....Washington, D. C.

*Living in 1900.

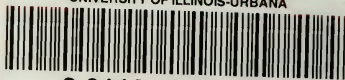
Memorial Roll

of the Association since 1872.

1872, May 10,	Wm. J. Horstmann.
1873, Oct. 3,	Benjamin Salter.
1874, June 20,	Charles Cheney.
1876, March 22,	Ward Cheney, 2nd Pres. of the Association.
July 10,	Benjamin Hooley.
1877, April 22,	Joseph Warner.
1879, March 7,	John Erskine.
July 17,	Thos. N. Dale, Vice-Pres. of the Association.
Sept 30,	Benjamin B. Tilt.
1880, April 2,	Wm. A. Hadden.
Sept. 11,	Robert Hamil, Vice-Pres. of the Association.
1881, Aug. 3,	W. A. Griswold.
Aug. 16,	P. G. Givernaud.
Oct. 7,	J. Jackson Scott.
Nov. 5,	Wm. Ryle, Vice-Pres. of the Association.
1882, Dec. 13,	Samuel L. Hill.
1883, Feb. 5,	Wm. Macfarlane.
Sept. 6,	Joseph Lyman.
Nov. 21,	Lewis D. Brown.
1884, March 24,	Wm. H. Fogg.
April 16,	C. L. Bottum.
May 10,	John Fogg Twombly.
May 15,	George H. Burritt.
July 24,	Hon. John Hill, M. C.
1885, Jan. 18,	Auguste Soleliac.
May 7,	Jacob Aub.
1886, Feb. 2,	Albert B. Strange, Vice-Pres. of the Association.
1887, Nov. 6,	Hon. John Ryle, 1st Pres. of the Association.
Nov. 16,	Charles R. Pelgram.
1888, May 2,	Wm. C. Wyckoff, 2nd Sec. of the Association.
Aug. 24,	Isaias Meyer.
Nov. 26,	Francis Pott.

1889, March 21,	George Rodney Hanks.
Nov. 1,	Anthony Bohem.
1890, Jan. 21,	Alfred T. Lilly.
Nov. 13,	Simeon W. Clapp.
1891, April 13,	George B. Skinner.
May 18,	Louis R. Stelle.
Dec. 18,	Louis Franke.
1892, Feb. 14,	S. M. Meyenberg.
1893, Jan. 7,	Abiel Abbott Low.
Aug. 27,	Denis O'Donoghue.
1894, July 14,	John Comby.
Aug. 20,	James Booth.
Oct. 19,	F. Oden Horstmann.
1895, May 12,	J. Phillips Mackay.
1896, Jan. 13,	E. W. Eaton.
April 8,	Henry B. Wilson.
July 21,	Franklin S. Hovey.
Sept. 27,	E. K. Rose.
Oct. 17,	Horatio N. Twombly.
1898, March 3,	Briton Richardson, Vice-President of the Association and its 3rd Secretary.
April 16,	W. P. Uhlinger.
June 8,	Antonio Giannetti.
June 14,	John T. Walker.
Aug. 3,	Philip Walmsley.
Aug. 14,	Chas. H. Meyer.
Aug. 30,	J. W. C. Seavey.
Sept. 21,	William T. Ryle.
1899, Jan. 16,	William Strange, Vice-Pres. of the Association.
April 25,	Benj. Eastwood.
May 30,	R. Warner Hare.
Oct. 21,	Jas. Jackson.
Nov. 18,	Louis Soleliac.
Nov. 21,	Hon. Garrett A. Hobart.
Nov. 22,	John M. Niles.
1900, April 4,	Ferdinand Eggena.

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